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VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847. WHOLE NO. 1336.

Original Poetry.

THE BACCHANAL'S SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WILLIAM H. McCALLA.

Fill up, fill up the sparkling cup,
Deep, deep with the wine's red glow,
For what were joy though we drank and see
Grim Death in the shade below;
Oh! what tech we, though we drink and see
The forms of suffering wives,—
While the glasses clink, of nought we'll think,
But to gleefully pass our lives.

Hark! hark to our song, 'tis loud and long,
Keeping time with their starring groans,
Let its proud sound wake the solemn crowd,
Though chorused by infant moans.
Oh! why should we taste if the fleets are base,
And our children in rags are dressed?
We quaff from the bowl, and wish all our soul,
Drown thought with the sparkling jest.

We know full well their clothes we sell,
They don't need them in what we think
Let those in ecstacy clothe—we don't feed the
asses,
On the cold, if there's plenty to drink
Oh! what do we care, if they die in despair,
Less trouble we'll have to bury,
Let them rot in the grave—the more we can save,
To keep up our mirth we live.

Then fill up, fill up the sparkling cup,
Deep, deep with the wine's red glow,
What, what tech we, though we drink and see
Grim death in the shade below!
Oh! what reck we, though we drink and see
The forms of our suffering wives,
While our glasses clink, of nought we'll think,
But to gleefully pass our lives.

Original Tales.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1847 by D. Patterson & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

AGNES;
OR, THE POSSESSED.
A Tale of Mesmerism.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. S. ARTHUR.

CHAPTER I.

"We are fearfully and wonderfully made!"

Among the mental and physical wonders for which the present age is distinguished, not the least wonderful is Mesmerism, so called from its supposed discoverer. We propose in the present papers, to have astonished the wise as well as the simple, and, in many instances, brought down men of profound learning, acute perception, and comprehending intellect as humble worshippers at the shrine of Mystery. The cry of "humbug," "collusion," and all that, against the advent of this new psychological wonder, and has continued to accompany it in every step of its progress, from men who believe in nothing at all, but what they can touch with their hand of flesh and blood, and with their bodily eyes, or perceive by some physical sense. The little leaders of a class of men are always the first to cry out, whose pride of their own intelligence has made them believe that there was nothing in either heaven or earth, that had not been dreamed of in their philosophy. But while they were sneering, humbug was opening their eyes and ears, and seeing and hearing things that left no room for doubt as to the truth of what they witnessed.

Since the time when Cal. Stone gave a history of the startling facts in mesmerism that fell under his observation, the public have grown more familiar with the subject, and ceased to be astonished at relations of more astounding facts that have been made known. Wonders have been added to wonders, until wonder itself has ceased. Every where professors of and experimenters in this new science have sprung up, and ventured, like the impious Roman who boldly passed within the veil of the temple, to encounter influences of whose origin, nature and tendency they are entirely ignorant. Some of these have found it much easier to call spirits from the vasty deep," than to remand them to their dim abodes, especially has this been the case with those who have been weak enough to submit themselves to the hands of mere experimental "operators," by whose influence all that really made them men—the rationality and freedom—was, for a time at least, taken away. Seeing with the eyes of another, and perceiving by his senses, is not the highest and true order in which man was created, and whenever he departs from the true order of his being, he sustains an injury, that is more or less vital according to the nature of the perversion. The will of man is that in him which is immortal—it is that which really makes him a man. Can this be destroyed, and ignorant, or be brought under the control of another, as to always the case in mesmerism, without some injury being sustained? No less suffering man can be a moral and symmetrical thing. The thing is self-evident. To state it, is to cause it instantly to be perceived.

CHAPTER II.

For men were walking leisurely along a shaded road on the less thickly settled part of a beautiful inland New England village. They seemed to be in earnest conversation, for to manifest their interest more would be broken, and they would move on rapidly, and then slowly, and then stand near to each other, the younger of the two men gesticulating at such times, violently.

"Seriously, my dear sir, the latter, in one of these pauses, speaking in an excited voice, "I tell you, Mr. Allen, I cannot be deceived. Of what use are our eyes and ears, if their evidence are not to be believed?"

I might ask the same question, Ralph," replied his companion, after leaning against a fence for a few minutes, "if the juggler would tell me that he had imposed upon my senses. Believe me, you are too credulous. There is no reason why I should mesmerism to exercise. It is a new trick of the mountebank."

"No, Mr. Allen," returned the young man in an earnest voice; "it is no new trick of the mountebank, but an undeniable verity. I have been, night after night, a witness of Dr. Elmer's experiments. I have tried, in every way, to detect collusion between him and his subject, but in vain. Vigorous as was my first denunciation of the whole thing, as an imposture, I have been compelled to give way under the pressure of an accumulation of facts that only a most wilfully blind and stubborn credulity refuse to admit."

Mr. Allen shook his head.

"Depend upon it there is deception somewhere," he replied. "Such things as you relate are impossible. As for instance, the transference of sensation from one body to another. Why, the thing is absurd. You say that salt was laid upon Mary Thomas's tongue, and that immediately his subject tasted it; that she felt a blow upon his person, yet remained herself altogether insensible to external influences. Why, I wouldn't believe this if one from the grave said it was so. I could not; for it is in violation of all natural laws."

"So you would no doubt have said in regard to the new known power of electro-magnetism, had you lived fifty years ago, and some one had then told you that by means of a galvanic battery you could turn a wheel or set a car in motion."

"That does not follow, Ralph. I would have known that the battery possessed the power of communicating a shock by the sudden transmission of a large volume of electricity; and knowing this, it would not have been hard for me to have conceived that a more gradual and steady emission of a current of electricity might act upon some agent that would steadily react against it, and produce continuous motion. Enough was known of electricity and the power of the battery fifty years ago, to demonstrate clearly that it was a material agent, for it possessed a shock, when brought in contact with bodies of matter in a peculiar state of fitness to receive impressions. But this Animal Magnetism, as it is called, is altogether a different thing. I cannot, by thinking, knock you down, let me think ever so hard, because my mind cannot touch your body, except by means of its own body. I must use my hand to make an impression upon you. All my bodily senses are my own, and are the means by which my mind receives impressions from the physical world. The idea of your perceiving what my tongue tastes, is perfectly absurd."

"No doubt it seems so to you, Mr. Allen. And so, I confess, does it seem to me, when I think about it. Nevertheless," said the young man, "all, and a great deal more than I have related to you, has come under my observation, attended by evidence that no man who pretends to believe his senses can resist. I have tried to discredit all I have seen; but as well might I try to discredit the fact that the sun shines in heaven. But have come to Agnes and see for yourself. Suppose we talk to him about it. I saw him at Morse. Flonien's."

"Carter!" returned Mr. Allen, in a slight tone of contempt. "No doubt he believes it, for he believes in every thing new and wonderful that comes along. Any thing that he might my wouldn't strengthen my faith much."

"Carter is no fool," remarked Ralph.

"Though to me, I must confess he often talks like one," said Mr. Allen.

"He has strange notions of things, I will own, and is quite original and independent in his modes of thinking. And what is more, he never seems at a loss for a reason to sustain what he professes to believe."

"Such reasons as they are," said Mr. Allen.

By this time the subject of their remarks was so near to them, that it was no longer prudent to utter utterance to their thoughts, lest their words should fall upon his ears. Mr. Carter was a man somewhat past the prime of life, of irreproachable character, independent spirit, benevolent feelings, and great singularity in respect to his modes of thinking as compared with those around him—at least such was his reputation. Sometimes his neighbors spoke very hard of him, especially those who were rather more partisaning as their sectors than the rest, because, although he professed to have a high regard for religion, he did not attend worship on the Sabbath with any among the various sects and denominations that flourished around him. But his life, in all that pertained to his business and social intercourse with his neighbors, was so irreproachable, that even the ever zealous could not fix a condemning mark upon him, and were forced to be content with those small blemish that were only pices he would be one of the best of men living.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Carter," said Ralph Percival, as the individual to whom we have just alluded came up.

"Good afternoon, gentlemen," returned Mr. Carter, "Taking a walk, I see, this pleasant afternoon."

"Yes," said Mr. Allen, "Ralph and I have been walking and talking into the bargain, but so far as he is concerned, to little good purpose, I believe."

"Ah! what has formed the theme of your unprofitable conversation?"

"Mons. Flonien."

"Humph!"

"You have witnessed his experiments, I believe, Mr. Carter?" said Ralph.

"Yes."

"More than once?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Yes, several times. Have you attended any of his exhibitions?"

"Mr. Walking with affected surprise — "No, indeed! I never put myself in the way of being humbugged."

"Yes, mean," said Carter, smiling, "that satisfied with yourself as possessing all truth, you will not put yourself in the way of learning any thing new, as it is most probable that there should be any thing new under the sun."

"I don't say that, friend Carter. But there is certain data in the mind by which we are able to judge of things as being true or false. By this, I judge all that Animal Magnetism presents, as true to be false."

"While by the very rule you apply, I judge, all to be true; that is, so far as its phenomena are concerned."

"A strange conclusion, I must affirm."

"You have not looked at all into the matter, I believe?"

"No, not I."

"And have judged all to be false and collusion, without stooping to an investigation," said Mr. Carter.

"It needs no investigation so far as I am concerned," replied Mr. Allen. "When I read that Baron Monchausen, while going through the woods on a certain occasion, eating cherries, saw a fat deer near at hand, and put cherry stones into his gun and fired at the animal without killing him; and, moreover, further read, that while passing through the same woods on the following season he met the same deer with a cherry tree, loaded with ripe cherries growing out of his head, I take the liberty of disbelieving the whole story without further investigation. Just as absurd and impossible, to my mind, as this, are all the stories of Animal Magnetism. Have you, or any other human man can accredit them in more than I can tell."

"Do you understand any thing at the laws that relate to the mutual connection between mind and matter?" asked Mr. Carter.

"No, I do not; nor does any body else," replied Mr. Allen.

"The first part of your answer is no doubt true; but at the latter I am not so certain. As mind acts upon matter it must do so by means of a material action. Is not this so?"

"Oh, yes. That is clear. The relation between mind and matter is so important a one, that there must be fixed laws governing that relation."

"Are you prepared to believe that mankind will be benefited by a knowledge of those laws?"

"I should not like to say that, Mr. Carter. But I very much doubt whether this day and generation will behold their demonstration."

"Why not this day and generation as well as any other?"

"I don't think the world is prepared for it yet."

"What is your reason for not thinking so, friend Allen?"

"I don't know that I can give any particular reason, Mr. Carter, but such is the impression upon my mind."

"May not your impression be an erroneous one?"

"Oh, certainly!"

"Have you no interest in knowing something of the laws that apposition to the mind and body?"

"I suppose I have. But the impossibility of knowing any thing certain upon the subject, has generated an iron working into it fruitless and bewildering investigation."

"Don't say impossibility, Mr. Allen."

"Indeed! is impossibility then. But tell us, neighbor Carter, inasmuch as you have witnessed these exhibitions and seem to take an interest in them, what power resides in relation to the nature of that which is called? I infer that you highly approve of the exercise of this real or pretended power of one mind over another."

"I beg that you will spare me from all such inferences, friend Allen. I may believe in the fact that a man has committed murder, but the approval of that act is another thing," said Mr. Carter.

"You then believe the whole thing to be bad."

"I don't said that yet."

"What do your opinion, Mr. Carter?" asked Ralph, with some eagerness of manner. "I have been looking on Mons Flonien's experiments with bewildering astonishment. While the facts compel my belief, the causes of such astounding phenomena are profoundly hidden from my eyes. All my psychyological theories are driven to the four winds I am in a mass of doubt and uncertainty."

"My opinions on the subject are not settled," replied Mr. Carter; "but the more I see and reflect, the more clearly does it seem to my mind that the power exercised by the mesmeric operator, is a very dangerous one."

"But it is often used, you know, as a means of relieving disease," said Ralph.

"I know. But the question in my mind is whether it is anything more than casting out devils by the power of Beelzebub. Certainly as far as I am concerned, with the light the subject yet affords, I think very much as the woman did who had the ague and low fever."

"How was that?"

"She was told that if she would kill a chicken before sunrise, and without letting any one know what she was going to do, bury the right foot in a certain spot, and repeat a form of words that was given to her, the ague would go away on the second day afterwards, and never return. After patiently listening to what the friend who advised this course had to say, the woman emphatically declared, that she would rather be afflicted by the hand of the Lord, and cured by the hand of the Devil."

The two companions of Carter laughed heartily at this anecdote, and Mr. Allen said,

"If what is related of Animal Magnetism be really true, I should be very ready to agree with what you suggest, Mr. Carter, that it has its origin in an evil source. Satan has many devices, and has the power, we know, of transforming himself into an angel of light."

"I have thought over the subject a great deal," remarked Carter, "at times the whole thing pos sies me exceedingly. It is said that by means of this power a person may be rendered entirely insensible to pain; and that in this state the most difficult and dangerous operations may be performed with the patient experiencing any suffering."

"I saw a tooth drawn from the mouth of a young lady, in the mesmeric state, by Doctor Elmer," remarked Ralph.

"Did she exhibit any indication of pain?" asked his companions.

"Not the slightest."

"Really, that surpasses my belief," said Mr. Allen.

"But I saw it," returned Ralph, speaking with some warmth.

"I didn't doubt that, Ralph," said Mr. Allen, "but I can't help the inference you draw, that she did not feel any pain. She must have felt pain.

"But she has assured me over and over again, that she did not feel any pain. She was perfectly insensible to it. Her self-consciousness was gone, however, until she awoke and found that she had lost a tooth."

"Can you credit her words? Is she a person worthy of belief?"

"I would as soon believe my mother guilty of falsehood, as suspect a woman of the truth to be she stands beyond suspicion in this respect. It was Agnes Wellmore."

"I was!" said Mr. Allen, in surprise. "When was this? I never heard anything of it before."

"It took place only yesterday, and I should not have mentioned it, only the turn conversation has taken seems to require me to do so. Agnes, you know, is in delicate health. Her nervous system, more than one cause and another, has become highly susceptible of impressions, and, as a consequence, her sensibility to pain is very great. For months she has suffered with a dreadful toothache, which has often been so bad, as almost to take away her consciousness. I am intimate, as you are aware, with the family, and have myself had frequent occasion, from this intimacy, often to urge upon Agnes the propriety of having the tooth that caused her so much suffering drawn. But she had such a dread of an operation, that I never could induce her to submit to have it drawn. During the past week she suffered greatly from this cause. I suggested to her that Dr. Elmer magnetize her, if he could, and, while in the somnambulic state, to have the tooth extracted. She at first seemed pleased with the idea, but came to her so much that she at last consented to let him try to magnetize her. If he was successful in his efforts, she would be greatly relieved from the consideration the prospect of having her tooth drawn while in the magnetic state. Yesterday I called upon her in company with Mons. Flonien. I could see that she felt a strong repugnance to have him attempt to magnetize her, but as he had come for that especial purpose, she could not make any objection.

"After conversing a short time, Flonien drew his seat close opposite to where Agnes was sitting, took her hands in his and held them for about a minute, then gave steadily into her face all the time. Then he lifted his hands to a level with her forehead, and commenced making downward passes, drawing them slowly and gradually over her face and body without touching them. All the time he looked her fixedly in the face, while his mind seemed deeply in some upon accomplishing what he was trying to do. This was continued for full twenty minutes, before Agnes showed signs of insensibility. Then her eyes gradually closed, her head drooped, her lips gid, and her face assumed rather a painful expression, and was slightly distorted. I did not like to look at her.

"She had fainted, or was in a spasm," said Mr. Allen, giving a long explanation, that showed him to be deeply interested in the narrative.

"Wait until I am done, and you will not think so," replied Ralph. "In the n magnetic state I looked at Agnes for a few minutes, and felt sure from me that she must come up if I spoke aloud. 'Here is her arm,' he said, reaching out her hand to me. While he spoke, or four passes along it with his hand, 'try if you can bend it.' I was astonished to find that the whole arm was as rigid as a piece of iron. I looked at my watch to see the exact time. 'Unclasp her hand, he said. I tried to do so, but the fingers would not yield. 'Now bend her arm.' I could not bend it. 'Now let her arm fall.' The arm went down like a stone. I took hold of the hand, and moved it as easily as I can now move my own arm."

"Incredible!" ejaculated Mr. Allen.

"It does seem so, I confess," continued Ralph. "Flonien next stood a little distance from where Agnes was sitting, but directly in front of her, and looked at her steadily, with his brows drawn down, and his whole face and attitude expressive of an intensely felt purpose. I did not like the look of his face, and as he his eyes, there was something snaky about them. I turned from him to observe Agnes. In a little while I noticed slight convulsive motions in various parts of her body; then succeeding convulsive motions began to heave and agitate her breast, and to show small beads of sweat upon her forehead. Flonien next stood a little distance from where Agnes was sitting, but directly in front of her, and looked at her steadily, with his brows drawn down, and his whole face and attitude expressive of an intensely felt purpose. I did not like the look of his face, and as to

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To ——, in Georgia:—We should be pleased to insert the manuscript spoken of by Name.

HEAVEN IS JOY. This poem has good thoughts in it, but it does not always jingle right, and therefore is declined.

THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE. We regret to say that we do not think this tale is quite good enough for the Post.

EUPHEMIA. We have received R's answer to the Enigma in our last, but have not yet had time to examine whether it is the right one. L. H. V's Enigma is all-o-excited.

MESMERISM.

We suppose it is hardly necessary to enquire upon our readers the perusal of the highly interesting tale, which we commence upon this page—that Mr. Arthur, it will be perceived, takes ground in favor of the truth of the alleged facts of Mesmerism, but he appeals to the tempering fraternity with what his believes to be one of the greatest mysteries of our nature. As to Mesmerism, for our own part, we hardly know what to think. That it is simply a ther a delusion, we cannot bring ourselves to believe, for two reasons. In the first place, the testimony as to certain of its alleged phenomena—such as the magnetic sleep, ability to read with the eyes bandaged, &c.—is nearly overwhelming. We know of cases where the high standing in the community of both the operator and his subject, places them above all charges of collusion or deception. In the second place, we have, ourselves, under the hands of the mesmerizer, experienced a soothing in the veins, like nothing else we ever felt before. We were not put to sleep—and let no one into the secrets of our sensations at the time—but we had quite enough to convince us that there was something in it.

We published last week a notice from the Saturday Inquirer, of this city, of an exhibition which the editor had attended where a Mr. Loomis had performed the usual mesmeric experiments. The editor of the Saturday Courier, it appears, was also present, and thinks, as far as in his power, he has been deceived.

On Saturday evening last, we were one of a dozen literary and scientific gentlemen who were invited to the dwelling of Professor Loomis, to witness and investigate some experiments in the therapeutic phenomena of the science. The subject, a young lady, daughter of the professor, was placed in the magnetic sleep; by her father, before the visitors were invited to effectually blindfold her eyes, which being done, various articles of manuscript and printed matter were given to her, which, without once drawing across her forehead, and at other times holding above her head, she read off with the utmost readiness and accuracy. A piece of printing of an unusual and novel character, which we chanced to have by us, was promptly read. Every effort was made to baffle and try her, but in vain, and the theory of some, that she felt the letters, was fairly dissipated by the whole company examining their watches, which she not only successively designated correctly, but to the fraction of a minute the time of each, and also the *difference in time from one another*.

We believe there were no doubts left on the mind of any present that collusion or fraud could possibly have any agency in the matter.

It appears that the said Professor Loomis has also lately been in Kilton, Mi., and we find the following interesting article in the "Cecil Whig," published in that place. The editor of the Whig says:—

"On both evenings we were on the examining committee, the former in connexion with Messrs. Evans and Greene, the latter with Messrs Partridge and May. All these gentlemen possess acuteness; and are the persons last likely to be imposed upon, deceived, and in the matter of stately unbelief, we presume we are rarely equal to the most sceptical touching the science.

"The first evening the lady's eyes were bandaged so that the committee were satisfied she could not see. On Thursday night, more than usual pains were taken. *Adhesive plasters were put over her eyes, and they did positively adhere so closely to her skin that they were difficult removed.* Over these, soft old cloth pieces were spread, over these again, a *band tar-cloth* was tied, secured and sealed by tape strings.

"It was an unusual and very severe test. Her eyes were without doubt in *total darkness*—in regard to that, there is no possible mistake, but notwithstanding all my precautions in bandaging, she did see. She read the names of a score of seven papers, and some of the smallest on them—she also read writing with a lead pencil—told the time by numerous watches, brought out far from the front of her forehead, and described the watches, she also read several bank notes.

"She held the papers for over ten forehead at the lower edge of her head." While engaged at her readings she was very sprightly, and evinced considerable merriment—but we have not room for further detail.

"In regard to that matter we can only say that we do not comprehend it. It is to be candid, a distended history. The jugglers of the East astound you, but they propose to the members—that is, they are allowed to propose the subject to your own recollection. In regard to the phenomena that occurs in the mind, as soon as we are convinced that the cannot deceive with her eyes, there is some series of seemingly formed and secret signs by which communications are made to the mind. Whether we have to say, that another and papers were given to her that we are not sure, and we did not think to assert.

"Our sluggish skepticism prompts us to say that though witnessing such bewildering tests a thousand times, we would believe we were a thousand times deceived. Indeed, we would assert that the new with her brain, by through her skull.

If, however, any mechanical or "stubborn element" of our friend of the "Whig" and others the claims of Mesmerism should prove to be to a certain extent of fixed facts, they should not act all, and especially females of a nervous temperament, be careful how they allow the tender strings which connect all our mental and physical organs to, to be tampered with by careless and often unknown experimenters. We think so, and therefore caution that a man is a "Mesmerist or Phrenologist." The minute, has raised his voice in a most effectual way, to discourage the rash use of a power which should be examined into with the greatest reverence and caution.

A BRIDAL AND A BURIAL.

We learn from the North Carolina "Newbernian," that a highly respected citizen of Newbern, Florida, in November last, was married and died on the same day. He was married at seven o'clock on the morning, and died at eight o'clock on the evening—the obituary notice says "aged 61 years." Such instances are dreadful to record, and call to mind the case of the Scripture, "Thy ways, oh, Lord! are past all finding out."

ERRATA.

Our readers must not suppose, from the manner in which the word psychological is spelt on our first page, that we have any serious intention of bringing about a new mode of spelling it—but only that the proof reader has been more careless than true at all manner.

COBBETT'S PROPHECY.

A gentleman of Baltimore contends Cobbett's notice about the potato, which we published in our last paper, and says:

"There is not a single instance on record of any country having been benefitted by the growth of the potato. The idea is unphilosophical, unscientific, and, most deceiving the force or benevolence of Him who has provided for the wants of the human family. The potato—the 'dirty root'—starving been a curse to Ireland, it is the bane of the Irish people, and that was ever conferred upon that or any other people."

We have no faith ourselves in the notion of "providing" "starving themselves out," but as to the fact, that the potato has been a curse to general cultivation of it, but been a curse to Ireland, we think it proved by the present famine beyond all controversy. It is true that Ireland has been able to depend entirely upon any one article of food—the potato is good in its place, but not in the place of everything else.

The same Baltimore gentleman predicts a somewhat similar epidemic in the wheat crop next year. He says:—

"The rock will be found to affect the crop of 1847 to such an extent that a great scarcity of good flour will prevail. It will spread over the whole of this country in 1847, '48; will appear in Europe this year, and in 1848 will be found to affect the crop of the continent. It will follow the usual course of all epidemics, extending from west to east—that is, it commences in America and will reach the eastern shores of Europe in 1848, and then the famine will commence in the east and progress westwardly, as in the case of the cholera. When the rock will have run its course, then the wheat crop will be restored of its harmful affect—1847 will be the wheat famine year in America. In 1848 the wheat crop it seems so true; in 1849 it will disappear; one year of famine in Europe, but two years in the progress in Europe. But let us now despair. The potato a very large proportion of the food of the human and animal food will be preserved, and consequently the consumption of wheat will be less."

What foundation he has for such a prophecy, we do not know—but every one will be skeptical of such, more extensive calamities, succeeding for four and grain continue to hold their present prices.

But we know of no more appropriate conclusion to the present article, than a few observations upon between the advantages of bread and potatoes as food. The rugged old philosopher is quite eloquent upon the subject, and after giving particular directions for making bread, he says:—

"And what is there worthy of the name of plague in potatoes? Nothing else! There is no skill, no cookery, no rubbish, no litter, no slop. And pray what can be comparable to baked? The flavor and smell of your potatoes and gaudy shows, your pretensions and imitations and recreations! Give me, for a beautiful dish, a nice mealy potato, just bursting from its skin and setting in her bread; and if the bustle do make her cry a little, she is none the worse for that, I mean that would not kiss that off, rather than lick a dozen of potatoes from the dish except of your own? Is he the sweet. Is the shape of your potatoes? Is there, what a washing, what a brushing, what a sopping, what a scraping, what a mossing. The potato is the very antithesis of cleanliness. Between a beautifully sweetly and dirty, the children grinned up in their eyes with dust fixed on by their mothers, hair and ragged as colts, the poor mother's time all being wasted in the everlasting boiling of the pot! Can any man who knows anything of the laborer's life deny this? And, well, then, pray accept the old shuffle breeches head of the Quarterly Review, who tells us that all their lives have been starving for want of better, who have seldom seen the sun, and never had the fire except in potatoes, and who, because these men say that the people ought to be taught the use of potatoes as a substitute for bread!"

A COSTLY WORK.

The expense of getting up the "Encyclopedia Britannica," in seven volumes, quarto, and containing a recent trial in England, to have been about six hundred thousand dollars (£125,000.) This includes a particular article every line of type-set-ture, among which the following are the most important:

Compositorse and Editing	£53,700 7 0
Printing	18,610 1 4
Stereotyping	3,317 5 8
Paper	27,854 15 7
Bookbinding	12,720 12 2
Engraving and Plate printing	9,000 0 0

For the contribution of the Dissertation in dispute prior to the Lord Dugald Stewart received from the Duke of Constable, Co., £1,000, and for the accompanying Dissertations by Sir James Mackintosh £1,000. The Duke of Argyle, the present proprietors of the Encyclopedia paid 11,000. The cost of the former Playfair's Dissertation is not precisely stated, but is supposed to be at least £1,000. The cost of the Supplement was £4,000 for the literary labor of one volume alone to 3,450£.

Of this outlay only 16,5,3,2nd. has as yet been paid to the authors, and it is supposed that the sale of the stock, which as it embraces the works of so many celebrated men must continue for many years, will not adequately reward the spirit and energy of its projectors.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Father Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, in a recent speech, is said to have clearly proved that if the grain fed to cattle in distilleries poison, were devoted to its natural and legitimate use, it would afford a meal to every man, woman and child in the land.

An English paper states that forty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-one acres of land are employed in England in the production of hops, and that one million scores of land are employed to grow barley to convert into strong drink, besides forty thousand acres devoted to barley, a considerable quantity of oats, rye, carrots, potatoes and wheat, has been annually wasted in making gin, whiskey, and rum. This is appropriate land, which might be applied in the production of grain for food, would yield more than a four pound loaf to each of the supposed number of human beings in the world, or give three loaves per week to each family in the kingdom of Great Britain. Let for the sake of illustration, the whole of the grain fed to cattle, wealth is wasted in a manner which brings with it also the destruction of human life.

AID FOR IRELAND.

A Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 13, for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland. It authorizes the President to cause such provisions as he may deem necessary to be purchased, to the amount of $500,000, and "transferred in the name of the Government of the United States to such agents as he may appoint, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine."

The provisions are to be purchased, at his discretion, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid.

The Bill was offered by Mr. Cuttenden, and supported by Messrs. Clayton and Case. It is as nearly as possible a copy of the first of the two following bills offered for the people of Venezuela, suffering from the effects of an earthquake. We trust that it will meet with little opposition in the House, and that Congress. A gift that is grudgingly given, loses half its virtue.

RULES FOR ARGUMENTS.

A good memory, and we say wrong, to argue for the more loose of arguments, are three following rules already be observed in every disputation.

1. *Be always certain* that the difference between you and your opponent is a real difference of ideas, and not merely a verbal difference, which depends on incorrect use of words on one part or the other.

2. When you have ascertained that the difference is a real one, *be always certain* to state your opponent's position so that he must, and do not shift your ground when hard pressed, which, however awkwardly you may state it, is sometimes done.—"Stand up always in the rank, fodder or no fodder."

3. Do not protract the discussion any longer than is necessary to put the question clearly to the hearers, in full possession of your reasons for the grounds you have taken. This done, the object of the debate has been gained.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

In one of our exchanges, the other day, there were four articles descriptive of so many ferocious animals, viz: one the Tiger, Hunting Elephant, Panther and Sword Fish. And we were not a little amused in seeing that the compositor, (building, as the four articles) "Sword Fish" that he knew. I had stuck a complimentary article upon the Emperor of Russia, right between the Panther and the Sword Fish.

THE TELEGRAPH.

We see it stated that Henry O Reilly, Esq., has obtained ample funds to continue and complete the "Atlantic Lake and Mississippi Telegraph," and that before the summer is over, Philadelphia will be in communication with St Louis direct, and by lateral lines with Cleveland, Chicago and all points of commercial importance on the Lakes.

DANCING GIRLS.

We are always ready to lose the other side of any question upon which you have interested our sentiments, because we do not profess to be infallible in our judgment, but only to give our honest opinions and sentiments, and think we are entitled to that liberality, or they pass before us. We therefore shrink with pleasure into our column the following letter, from a lady of this city, and a friend to whom, we can but think that it is one of the strongest articles of the human mind, if the great majority of them do not almost entirely forget their duty to their native purity and delicacy of soul.

The Transcript, which is edited by a lady, says, in speaking of the Ballet, that the morality of the condition has been decidedly improved by their being brought upon the stage. It states that they have been taken from the very lowest class of the German population—and continues its remarks as follows:

"If these children had not been thus adopted by Madame Weiss, they would, in their own country, have been reduced to their then almost starving condition, by attempting to extract a penny from the passers by perhaps, or lately loitering about, subject to the vile insults of depraved men, and to the cold, or of discipline; having no feeling of proper pride aroused either of industry or excellence, having no association. In such a state, it may well be supposed that the moral sense of the child would be so good as it is now, when they are trained in a very large proportion of the very lowest class of the German population—and continues its remarks as follows:

"And Madame Weiss, the Post Office Department, in England, have called into exercise the ingenuity of some one, to provide a guard against the curiously inquisitive nature, and have sent out of a letter to detect at once whether it has been tampered with. The London Sun describes such invention as follows:

"The under *fastening* of what is called the seal is made of very thin and light, but yet very strong metal, to which is attached a small projection, or rivetted, as it were, no paste or gum being employed; from this a small spiral, not very unlike the nipple of a percussion gun lock, but flatter, projects to the extremity of the seal, and may be called the cap of the nipple, into which the nipple fits when the seal is closed; a slight blow is found to be given to the seal, by which the nipple-cap is beaten quite flat, and the upper and under part of the seal become so firmly united, that it is impossible to separate them, to pull them asunder without completely tearing the envelope; it is impossible, in short, to discover whether or not his letter has been opened, in consequence of the security and excellence of the contrivance. The invention is at present serious, also, from the quickness with which the operation is performed, and the necessity for sealing-wax or waters superseded."

FATHER MATHEW.

The Rev. Dr. Hughes, of this city, has received a letter dated Jan. 11th, from Father Mathew, in which he says that "so sum of money, in the present state of Ireland, would affect your relief as shipments of Indian corn, and other breadstuffs sent immediately."

He also says:—

"The individuals concerned in the Corn Trade of England and Ireland, have raised the price to an enormous amount. Early flour is now in this city, (Cork.) £19 the ton, and in the country £18. Our wretched population is rapidly passing away, and sinking into the grave. The only consolation we have, is the pure consciousness with which they submit to this dire visitation of an all-wise Providence."

"We have seven months of famine still before us. But with the bright prospect that now opens upon us, we can accordingly perform all the charitable rules, by the benevolence of our commiserating brethren in the States, we hope to stay the ravages of famine. Untoward, unexpected impediments, however, may arise, but we trust not, and we expect to postpone my visit to your happy country.

"The Right Rev. Dr. Fenwick will affect your relief of the destroying angel, that is now decimating the Irish people. I cannot but participate the happiness of spending a few months in America.

Editorial Varieties.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

The "Spirit of the Age," published at Woodstock, Vt., has a Philadelphia correspondent, who gives a very flattering picture of the firemen of this city. He says, "generally speaking, the firemen of this company or mob, would prefer attending a fire to eating their dinner, and they go to fires only to fight, not to plunder."

As an illustration of the taste for the beautiful, and the warm religious zeal, of this class of our citizens, he gives the following anecdote:—

"A short time since a fireman was standing, with a citizen, before a new framed church, when he remarked—

"That's a beautiful church, a fine building, indeed."

"A very neat one certainly, but I cannot say it is handsome, or even elegant."

"But then it is so large, and all wood, too!"

"Yes, that's another objection to it."

"Why, no!—but theirs it, wouldn't it burn fine though?"

CONUNDRUMS.

As the Mexican affair is evidently failed in their efforts to make good conundrums, they have turned their attention to the next best thing, the making of bad ones, in which they succeed admirably. The following have been produced lately:—

"Why is one of Box's works like a cork screw?—Because it is a wad-dy.

"Why was Queen Elizabeth a greater personage than Napoleon?—Because he was a wee-der and she was a Tu-der."

The editor who publishes the last, says of the latter, that he groaned when he read it, and was genius, humbly begs the public to suppress their indignation at the outrage."

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette has had a suit commenced against him for libel, (by whom is not stated,) in which the damages are laid at ten thousand dollars. He has published a notice upon the subject with the following characteristic remark:—

Once or twice, in a musing moment, we have detected ourselves looking down the vista of the future to a point, where we thought we could see, though dimly, an attorney's counsel sailed. With devotional reverting from our hands the ten thousand dollars. But so ridiculous an illusion, our stronger sense immediately dispelled.

A MOOTED POINT.

A judge in Canada recently decided, in the case of a criminal who was not hung upon the time appointed, that he was to be hung whenever he was not abrogated by a pardon in due form, the condemned prisoner may always be executed, and no time for hanging him can be fixed upon, according to his representative."

The foregoing is question was therefore remanded to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life, unless the sovereign either pardons him or calls for his execution.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY.

It is a matter of importance that those who send letters to their friends in the army of Mexico, should direct them, mentioning the Company and Regiment, and to the care of Col. Hunt, U. S. Quarter Master, New Orleans. As for instance—"John Smith, Company D, Regiment of Foot Dragoons, care of Col. Hunt, Q. M. New Orleans." They will be forwarded immediately.

People should also remember that the postage on New Orleans, or their letters will not be forwarded.

NAVY MATTERS.

Com. Conner has been relieved from the command of the Gulf Squadron. Com. Perry takes his place.

Commander Farrom has been found guilty by Court Martial, and suspended one year.

Commander Carpender, who was suspended for one year, has had his sentence remitted by the President.

Passed Midshipmen Rolando has been acquitted of all blame in the loss of the steep-of-war Boston.

TELEGRAPH TO N. ORLEANS.

The citizens of Charleston have subscribed nearly $40,000, Savannah from $15,000 to $20,000, and Mobile, probably, $20,000, toward the construction of the line from Washington to New Orleans. If stock to the amount of $120,000 can be disposed of in New Orleans, the Telegraph will be begun immediately and brought into operation some time in October next.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

An amendment has been adopted to the appropriation Army Bill, by a large majority, in the House which contains the substance of the old plan of creating a Lieutenant General. It gives the President authority to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a number of officers of various particulars, and amongst them should be retained two singular instances of natural phenomena.

A letter from Tabasco, in Mexico, has an extract every event on the banks of the Rhine, near that place, where no volcanic eruption had been known for many years, has been visited by one. But a short time since, a portion of the high road and many fields were suddenly upheaved with terrific noise, and immense fissures opened in the earth, thrown up, to the height of 200 feet, presenting a fearful and terrific appearance. At the same time, a gushy hill in the neighborhood, was carried off, that it was caused by a small portion of gun-cotton in her "bustle," which instantly dwindled down to a comparatively diminutive size—but was instantly regulated by the heat of the room or by some mischievous stratagem, has not been ascertained. At any rate—our lady's dress soon like ratting thunder in the air—each person conceiving it to be the explosion of a gun. Even the village of the black substance was seen to fall to the earth, and the people rushing to the spot, dug several feet through a bed of ashes, and found a large number of stones—evidently vitrified—an aerolite—weighing 44 lbs., and in the shape of a pyramid. It was thought that the stones of the meteor had also fallen, but no others had been found. Whence come these messengers? From the moon? From the sun? These questions have puzzled philosophers in all ages. They are among the mysteries of nature—of the universe. You are probably aware that Mr. Lee, the present occupant, has disputed the discovery of the new planet with Le Verrier. Adams is a wonderful calculator, but he has not yet learned to walk with things on the earth, rather than of the heavens—for at his instance, a new English capitalists have formed a company for the purchase of Long Island, on which is, is ready up a very wealthy gambling establishment at Homburg. Their agents have been in this city for some time past, and have sent £500 a day on an average—so that the fall of the gambling concern appears inevitable. Some persons say that Mr. Adams's calculations are predicated on La Place's Theory of Chances. But of a verity, this is an old enterprise for wealthy men. The Duke of Lucca and Parma is about to sell his gaming-houses in his dominions. This is a good example for the gambling establishment at Baden-Baden—that sink of the wickedness of Mexicans. A letter written from Evans Santiago, under date of Feb. 4th, says—

It is now well understood that the expedition on to rendezvous at the Island of Lobos, a short distance south of Tampico, and 75 miles north of Vera Cruz. Between the island and main land there is a harbor or roadstead, where vessels can ride in safety. The whole, it is said, is held, and there is water enough to enable armed vessels to get outside, and consequently near to protect the landing. The island is represented as nearly barren, but will be occupied as a depot and encampment.

The troops will be landed in boats, some 10 or 12 miles from the island, and will march across the land and water made on it, and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

The preparations for the expedition are on a grand scale, and if the accounts of the papers are correct, the whole force will be about 15,000 strong and our squadron be able to bring about 1,000 guns to bear on the fortifications.

Gen. Worth and his division of regular troops were embarking at the date of the letter.

A portion of the Pennsylvania volunteers had arrived at the last accounts from Tampico, and others were not disembarked, but were to pursue their voyage immediately to the Island of Lobos. The health of the volunteers appears to be very good as could be expected under the necessary hardships of their situation.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT RITCHIE.

The following detailed account of the melancholy fate of a young officer, belonging, we believe, to General Scott's Staff is from the New Orleans Times:—

On General Scott's arrival at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and commencing the re-organization of both with sent despatches to Saltillo, addressed to General Taylor, or the officer in command there. When the bearer reached that city, General Butler, the officer in command opened the despatches, the contents of which was the immediate departure of General Worth and his division for the Rio Grande.

This order was given to the aide de camp of General Taylor, then on his return to Monterey from Victoria. Two men, belonging to Kentucky company, of the 1st Ohio regiment, Lieut Ritchie as an escort. They arrived at Monterey safely, stopped there a day or two, and started on their route to meet General Taylor the next day. Towards dusk Lieutenant Ritchie and his escort, distant twenty three miles from Monterey. Meeting, just after his arrival, with an Englishman who established a business there, he and his men were kindly invited to partake of refreshments for himself and command. As the two were sitting at the table of Villa Grande, in furtherance of that object, a Mexican came running in, and told them that they would probably be there a long time. Rotation put upon the scene, and a "Jonathan Difficulty" resulted, in which a hundred rifles or so, have repaired to the scene of enhanced antiquity. Charles Rowlin in the meantime, had mounted his horse and rode off with the despatches. Those are said to be of great consequence, containing a sketch of the plan of the campaign, and campaign, with other important particulars. It seems all of the movements of Rowlin and his party were narrowly watched by the enemy, for during the night they passed at Monterey, the alarm of which his men were stolen from them, necessitating a detour of the mountains. Upon reaching Agua Nueva, General Ritchie, we understand, is a nephew of the wife of Gen. Taylor, and a favorite with him.

BATTLE AT CHIHUAHUA.

Rumors have been afloat for nearly a week past, relative to a battle supposed to have been fought at Chihuahua, between a portion of General Kearney's command and the Mexicans, but we have seen no account, which is taken from a letter from Mexico, in the most authentic account we have seen:—

On the 25th of December, the battle was at El Passo, at the head of four hundred and eighty regulars, who, added to the 1st Dragoons, and the rear El Passo, exceeded one thousand in number. The Americans were at Santa Ana, four hundred strong. They advanced upon the Mexicans, who prepared to fight them; but the evening he was to attack, the Mexicans fled in the night, and the battle was fought with the Americans, who, after a short skirmish, entered the city. Governor Trias, who remained behind, was taken prisoner. The cavalry immediately started in pursuit of the fugitives, and overtook them. It was not known at Chihuahua on the 2d of January that they had returned with their prisoners, but they would get possession of two wagons which were in the rear with the pack of artillery, as well as of thirty men who accompanied them.

FROM MEXICO.

The New York Sun has received private advices from Mexico, of the following purport:—

The Church authorities at Mexico pursued with interest all the proposition to take the Church property for the purpose of carrying on the war. The Church property amounts to many millions of pesos. One was arrested in the Plaza of the Capital for haranguing the people against allowing them as to the condition of the Church in the United States. It appears by the account that the priest had he pronounced the Mexican government worse than that of the North American, and that he had said, protected the Church, while the former confiscated the lands and property. He was arrested and imprisoned, with forty or his followers.

The Rt Republicano mentions the fact of a reverse, by Santa Anna, of a detachment of American cavaliers, principally lost, reviewed by His Excellency the generals in chief. They are represented well and equipped, and are on the point of departure for Tuta. The company have arrived at the place of standard for themselves, on one side of which is the Mexican coat of arms, and on the other the word "Leg live the Republic of Mexico." On the other side a figure of the Patriot, Hidalgo.

CAPTURE OF G. M. CLAY, &c.

The rumor which reached here some days ago as to the capture of Major Borland, Major Gaines, Cannon M Clay, and a party of Kentuckians, is confirmed. A letter from Rosario Santiago says:—

"It appears that Maj. Borland, with a party of about fifty of the Arkansaw cavalry, and Major Gaines of Kentucky, and Capt. Clay, with about thirty of the company, were on a recent about 50 miles from Saltillo, when they were attacked by Mexican Cavalry, surprised them about midnight, and they all surrendered, without firing a gun, it is said. It seems *Major* Borland commanded the party. There must have been much neglect in the sentinels, or somebody else."

VERA CRUZ.

The inhabitants of Vera Cruz are in daily expectation of being attacked, both by sea and land. The expedition is expected by many to come from Tampico, and many of the Mexicans imagine it will be by the way of Vera Cruz.

Our private accounts, from the most responsible sources, set down the number of troops in the city of Vera Cruz, at 3,500—some say 4,000. The garrison of San Juan de Ulloa does not exceed 1,000 men. The remainder are scattered in small bodies are two months' provisions in the castle, but we have letter from Vera Cruz which had been a manifesto calling on the people at all hazards to resist the invasion of the Americans. During the month of January the approaches to Vera Cruz on the road to the interior were strengthened by a battery of heavy guns. Through the same well-informed source we learn that the Mexican army does not see confirmed in our belief expressed above as to the number of troops in the city of Vera Cruz, which he writes "I do not see how it is possible to introduce any more troops with any prospect of success."

WRECK OF THE LOUISIANA TROOPS.

The Louisiana troops, numbering 300 men, under Capt. Miller, from Brazos Santiago, on the Rio Grande, were wrecked at Cape Rezo, about 24 miles from Tampico. The vessel struck upon a reef, and was a total loss. Fortunately, but those which appear to be best acquainted with the coast, all on board were safely landed.

Capt. Miller, with a company of artillery, was despatched from Tampico immediately to their relief. On the 20th ult. they had reached the place of the wreck on the 4th. After summoning Col. De Rosey to surrender to the United States forces, the fort in question was promptly rejected, an engagement took place, which lasted from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., without any positive result. The Louisianans had saved but little of their baggage, and that little was, in consequence, found it impossible to disperse the enemy, or to keep them at a distance, and were about 80 cavalry and 50 infantry at a pass to prevent reinforcements from reaching the fort from Cen. Tuxtan, was feeling well satisfied of the truth of this report, when they were surprised by the arrival of Lieut. Col. Fellow, consisting of three regiments Tennessee volunteers, two of foot and one mounted, and four companies of artillery, in all, about 1,200 men.

The 28th. ult. Ella was also chartered, and took on board the remainder of the troops.

SANTA ANNA.

The rumored assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; as also, his active opposition to the confiscation of Church property, though the law appears to be at present suspended.

He has published a letter, in which he says—"

"A loan of $20,000,000, with the hypothecation of the Church property, would be the best, which, at the present moment, should be dismissed with contempt.

"I have also had my prejudices on this subject. I am now convinced that it is indispensable, and the passage of any measure against the property of the Church. But I have not changed my opinion as to the time. I believe, that I would sooner consent that my head should be cut off, than to dispose of such property, but at that time circumstances were entirely different from what they are now.

"I am in despair at this very moment—for it is the day of the fair of the army, and the officers' chests are almost mad, looking after provisions for their men. And these men, whose wretched pay will inspire why our army does not move.

"This regard for the soldier I have to make known our real condition, and of the Government first, and send quick supplies, I cannot say how this will end."

YELLOW FEVER.

We have received information that a malignant fever was prevailing among the soldiers in the Hospital at Tampico. It was pronounced by the Surgeon in charge to be the yellow fever, which was attributable to their immoderate use of the fruits of the country.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Louisiana volunteers wrecked on board the Ship Alert, on the 20th ult. on the coast near Tampico, where Col. De Russey was constructed to leave behind the volunteers, and proceed to Vera Cruz with the Mexicans and they reached Tampico in safety. The troops were then about to march, but much exhausted by the forced march. Seven were left behind, and the rest were in good condition, having brought with them, and it was found impossible to bring the wounded through. The latter were subsequently overtook the main body, and the remainder probably fell into the hands of the enemy. The Alert was wrecked on the 20th ult. Nine lives, but the lightest their free and marched away in safety to Tampico.

The Mexican rancheros were gathering in all directions, and the Texans were preparing to give them a warm reception.

On the 27th ult. a party of Texans, consisting of 30 men, were attacked by a party of Mexicans, numbering 300, and after a severe engagement, in which the Texans lost 3 killed and 5 wounded, succeeded in repulsing the enemy with a loss of 30 killed and 50 wounded.

The Mexicans were convinced that Vera Cruz would be attacked by the Americans, and were engaged in fortifying the passes at the road to the city of Mexico.

Miscellaneous.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Tuesday, 2 P. M.—The receipts of flour are light, and the market is firm. Flour at $6 ; 1,500 bbls. of Corn Meal at $4.6, part for export, and part for home at prices $4.6.

GRAIN.—We heard of no sales of Wheat—in fact there is nothing in the market for sale. We heard of 3,000 bushels of Corn at 70c.

WHISKEY 27 c 30—*Public Ledger*

OPTIMISM.

"Pray, Jack, are you asleep?" said Ned

"What make you ask?" he slowly said—

"Because I can't hear you."

I want to borrow half a crown,

Can't for the world answer you before, $5d.

"Why, then," said Jack, "I am"

A CHIPPEWA BY WHICH WORDS RETAINED THE ORIGINAL MEANING.—The following is a most exaggerated analysis to see one who has been bereaved by the war in whom they themselves take an interest. The word is taken from the Indian dialect, and to come from the Chippewa. The Indians, as they advance, or are disappointed in the object of his love or friendship, they call him Ogee Pinee—a person in their eyes a thousand nine more extensible than the term of bad taste.

SENORA DE WAR.—Newly enlisted recruit was brought to the discharged yesterday, before the Recorder, on the ground of a nervous affection with which he was afflicted. Upon being questioned, finally the report of fire arms, rendered him unable to hold anything in his hands.

The Recorder, "you appear strong and vigorous enough."

"It is true that I appear so," said the person addressed, "but I have not got the senses of war."—*Delta*

A WURRD GONE.—The Sunday Dispatch says:—

The proprietor of the white shot tower, out on the Island, complains that his property has deteriorated in value since the Mexican war, and thinks he "Shoot of New York" there. He says that if if there's a decent shoot, he wouldn't have cared but such a proprietor has not been sufficiently lead by the government, and has determined to turn his attention into some other business. Consistency in his acts would be bullet all his life. He has been pulling down the tower, and has taken up a Colt's Revolver, and is now engaged in shooting the pigeons that have taken up in it. Mr. Colt, the inventor of the Revolver, Colt's Colt, Colt's Colt, Colt's Colt

United States SATURDAY POST.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan, and is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Transact Business, &c. &c. [Signed] *James R. Smith, Postmaster, Cincinnati, O. T. Stone, P. M., Columbus, O. Postmaster, Dayton, O.*

JOHN H. JOHNSTON, appointed by *Mr. H. Stevenson*, for Kentucky.

Mr. ISRAEL R. JAMES is our Travelling Agent for the Southern and Western States. [Signed] *Wm. Wagner, Postmaster, K. Wheeler, William H. Weld, G. H. P. Rose, John R. Weld, C. P. Wadsworth, Postmasters, Albany, N. Y., James Dunning, Isaac D. Guyer and John W. Wightman, Mr. Dunning to be absent 4 to 5 Months, see Journal.*

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Travelling Agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

THOMAS HAVARN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Peoria.

JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscriptions for this paper in the State of New York.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 16th ult., the Three Million Bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton launched out at once against Mr. Calhoun, and in vindication of the President, charging the former with the responsibility of increasing the revenue by the bill then before the House of Representatives, and not the latter.

On the 1st inst. the Bill to regulate the appointment of general officers to the regular army, was reported from the Military Committee. The House Amendment to the Ten Regiment Bill was taken into consideration and

The Post Route Bill was also amended and passed. It includes the mail to Oregon and to and from the army.

The Three Million Bill was then taken up. J. M. Clayton addressed the Senate, and asserted that the origination of money bills belonged to the first House, was not warranted by the constitution, and was an especial bit of assumption by the distinguished Democrats.

Mr Foster addressed the Senate in opposition to the Three Million Bill, in any and every shape. Mr. Dix followed, and said he should support the measure, vote for the bill, with the proviso prohibiting slavery in any territory, and the proviso to be hereafter offered, or without the proviso. Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, spoke.

Messrs. Butler and Colquitt spoke warmly against any prohibition of slavery in territories to be acquired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

On the 24th ult. the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to establish Post Routes in the Southern States and Territories. Numerous amendments were adopted. And also an additional bill, reported by the Committee on Post Masters in certain cases, and extending the franking privilege to Members of Congress, and others on all sealable matter during the recess of Congress. Bills were passed.

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CHAS. S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and subscriptions for this paper in the State of New York.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

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Local Intelligence.

DEATH OF REV. EZEKIEL COOPER.

The Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, long known to this community, and a leading Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Sunday, the 21st ult. at the residence of his nephew, Rev. Mr. Cooper, in this city.

Mr. Cooper, as we learn from a communication published in the Delaware Republican, from the pen of the Rev. J. Kennedy, of Wilmington, was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1763, in Caroline county, each [illegible] father was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and when Ezekiel was about fourteen years of age, Rev. Francis Asbury, Harrison came into that neighborhood and proposed to preach. The soldiers were at that time upon duty; they were drawn up into a hollow square in front of the house, and Asbury preached to them. During that sermon his attention was attracted by the thoughtful aspect of a boy, leaning upon a gate, and apparently absorbed in attention to the discourse. That boy became the distinguished Ezekiel Cooper.

He was previously employed by Bishop Asbury, his name first appeared in the minutes in 1785. Thus it will be seen that he was eighty-four years of age, and sixty-two years a minister; being longer in the ministry than any man now in the communion of that Church in the world.

Mr. Cooper left a large estate, supposed to amount from $150,000 to $200,000. Among a number of bequests, we notice the following —

To the Methodist book concern in New York, he gives $1,000, to be put into the publishing fund.

To the Methodist book concern, for publishing and distributing good books, especially the Holy Scriptures, $1,000.

He devises ten annual ground rents of $30 each, the principal sum being $5,000, to the Trustees of the Methodist Fund. To the city of Philadelphia, for the relief and support of itinerant, superannuated and worn out preachers, and for the relief of their families, to be applied in the proportion and manner prescribed by said fund, $5,000.

He directs that he shall be buried in front of St. Paul's (Fifth street) Church on the northern side as to the manner in which he is to be buried, with an inscription which he wishes placed upon his tomb-stone. If he shall be buried at that Church, he gives to the corporation in consideration thereof $500, to be invested, to be used as a fund for the purpose of furnishing the pew of the Church with cushions, and to be kept in repair. If he shall not be buried at St. George's Church, then he gives the said $500 to be given to each of his nephews and nieces whose name is Ezekiel Cooper, (with or without a middle name,) named *for and after him*, the sum of $100. To each and every child or person, the children of friends and acquaintances, who are named Ezekiel Cooper, after him, with or without middle name, the sum of $5, to be paid on their coming to age.

Chas Grand Hay —Eight hundred bales have been received in Mobile this season, from the interior of Alabama, and sold readily at 7½ to 7¾ cts per cwt. No better, no grass more easily produced than this fine staple. Last year we planted it, and have known what satisfaction it should demand. We think he should bear in mind the precept—"a kiss for a blow."

Ocean Steam Navigation.—The city of Boston has subscribed $100,000; the Government of Nova Scotia, named *far and after him*, the sum of $100; and other cities some corresponding to their abilities, towards the establishment of the steam line between New York and Bremen.

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Items of News.

Bread in London and New York.—The quarters loaf of wheat bread in London weighs 4 lbs. 14 oz., and sells for 6d. Corresponding 17 cents. The wheaten loaves sold in New York for twelve and a half cents, weigh from two pounds ten ounces to three pounds six ounces, averaging three pounds. Hence bread is six per cent. dearer here than in London.—*N. Y Sun.*

A Novel Commercial Affair.—A young lady of Philadelphia, of high respectability, and well educated for her personal graces and accomplishments, recently chastised a clerk in a store in that city, for insulting her. The clerk was quite a beau in his own and Pennsylvania; $5 may be considered the fair price for a blow. But then there is no general rule without exception, and in this case we heard was made at $4.75.—The clerk, we are told in the store, is not to be seen, and has come under our notice. Our questions are $4.00.

Grain.—In wheat there is nothing doing, there being little in market. What is commonly sold is at 75 to 76 cts and Pennsylvania Red at $1.40. In the early part of the week, sales of Southern were reported at 80 cts, but Pennsylvania were made at 81@82, and southern at 80. Rye is dull, and Corn is steady at 57½ to 58 cts. Oats have been sold at 40@41, and Northern 36@37c. Oats are now in the market.

Improvements.—Western Pork is firm at $15,50 for old and $15,75a 9,25 for New Mess, and Prime at $14 per bbl. Beef is unchanged. Lard is 7½ cts per lb. and takes as wanted at full rates. Lard has advanced to the *forgot it* stage of speculation.—N. O. *Picayune*.

Egg Trade.—France is driving a splendid trade by the exportation of eggs to Eng land, which on an average amount to 240,000,000 a year, while the grain exported amounts to but $7,000,000. The egg trade employs 200,000 capital, with the privilege to increase it to $2,000,000.

Potatoes.—The seeds prescribed is from Somerville, north to the Muscoconetong Valley, passing within two miles of Hackettstown, and through the centre of the valley of the Delaware river, and then up to within two miles of the Delaware Bridge, opposite Easton. Another branch is that it shall run nearer to both the Camden and Amboy road, and shall pay the half one per cent tax on the cost of the road to the State. The friends of this project have brilliant anticipations of an extensive trade and travel from the whole western border of our own State, and from Northern Pennsylvania. Besides bringing coal from the mining regions, they see in the future visions of a double track railroad from the city of New York and New Jersey, bringing people and produce from the Great West.

The bill from the House to repeal the Paterson Mechanics' Bank charter was unanimously passed in the Senate, so that there is an end of that corporation.

Illinois.—A bill to repeal the act forbidding the circulation of notes of a less denomination than the 5th ult., by a vote of 55 to 49. Also, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to sums not exceeding $100.

An Interesting Family.—*L'Hyene Public* of Paris, affirms that the Duchesses of Nemours, Aumale, Montpensier, Saxe Coburg, and the Princess Clementine, of the Royal Family, are all in an interesting situation.

A Rum Business.—The Government have now over one hundred one merchant ships in the Gulf Stream, and double the number are now under chartered for two and three months, and longer if required.

Mexican.—At their annual general meeting the German society of New York resolved, on account of the distress prevailing among their countrymen, not to have any anniversary celebration at that time.

Postponed.—In the Senate of Delaware, the bill to postpone the further collection of slavery has, by a vote of five to four, been indefinitely postponed.

Fish and Potatoes.—At the latest dates, eggs were selling by retail in Liverpool, at 60 cents per dozen, and potatoes at 3½ cents per lb.

Iowa Indians.—A proposition to purchase the Iowa Indians of Massachusetts to establish a State Asylum for imbeciles.

Clippings.

☞ The Boston Post asks to know, Why, if Adam Smith should meet Gen Taylor, will he be compelled to fight him entirely with cavalry? Because he has left his foot at Vera Cruz.

☞ The Mutual Life Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 45 per cent on the amount of premiums paid; which is returned to the assured in scrip certificates.

☞ After the clergyman had united a happy pair, not long ago, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth exclaiming, "Don't you charge nothing?"

☞ At a meeting of Shoemakers in New York on Tuesday week, it was shown that those who worked on Sergeant could not make more than thirty-five cents a day.

☞ Stone Ware is manufactured to a great extent in North Carolina, and it is said to be of no inferior quality.

☞ There is an item in the general appropriation bill of $9,000, to pay the salary of a *Minister to Mexico*.

☞ A Bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia to divorce William R and Virginia Myers.

☞ If young to law the Chinese call "winning a suit to lose a cow."

☞ The number of slaves in Delaware in the year following weights as the standard bushel of the articles named, when sales are made by the bushel, without special agreement between the parties to the measurement; that is to say—Wheat, 60 pounds; Indian Corn, 56; Barley 48; Oats 33; Rye, 56; Flaxseed, 56; Clover Seed, 64.

☞ It is rumored that the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa will be attacked between the 5th and 10th of March.

☞ Throughout New England there is now a depth of snow rather unusual, of late years, at this season.

Religious News.

M. E. Church—News.—The minutes of 1846 of the Northern Division of the "Methodist Episcopal Church," report the membership of 613,139 whites, and 30,315 colored; being a decrease of 12,173 whites, and 224 colored.

A Call.—Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, assistant to the Rector of St. George's Church, New York, has accepted an unanimous invitation to Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio.

Falsh Report.—The report that the venerable Reinhard Eckke had seceded from Protestantism, and joined the Church of Rome, is untrue.

A Sickness or the Head, like every other disorder of motion of the mind, is relieved by prompt and regular means, which, when flowing in the general mass of the circulation, set the cause of headache, giddiness, pains of the heart, and many other unpleasant symptoms, and when these have the vexatious cause of the body, are at an end. every malady incident to man. *Wright's Vegetable Pills* are safe, speedy and sure remedy for headache, giddiness, and every complaint, because they purify the blood, and by this means, the cause of disease is removed.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give good appetite and a healthy frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, are established in the City of Philadelphia, No. 228 Greenwich street, New York, and No. 196 Tremont street, Boston.

NEWS FROM THE CANADA LINE.

The Lewiston Telegraph says:—

Dr. Jayne has been a highly respected citizen for years past in this section of country, and his character is much encouraged from the good success I got of all who were using them. The SANATIVE PILLS are selling beyond anything of the kind in the country. Every one that has used them is well in the other complaints. The ALTERATIVE is going very well. I am several of the YOUNG VERMONTER, having sold 4 of a bottles left. The call for his cure pain has completely astonished me. The Hair Tonic I have not received here—a gentleman whose head has been bald for 15 or 20 years, has purchased a bottle of me, and has got a good deal more hair on. My wife began to use the HAIR TONIC, and has got a good deal more hair on. She has used about half a bottle, and as I said before, I not only stopped her hair from falling off, but has produced a fine head of hair. The Tonic is the best article for Emery one is pleased with it that has used it. Yours, Chas. Taylor, Vt., Aug. 26, 1846.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, Dr. Jayne:—Sir, Dec. 1, 1845. Dear Sir, I feel it my duty to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your medicines, and why the name of mankind believe that consumption can be cured—and I know it to be true, for I am a living human witness, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as nothing else will relieve under the grave.

Yours, &c. J. W. Austin.

W. J. Woods	6.00	A. McLaren	2.00
D. N. Nash	2.00	Wm. Hamilton	2.00
J. W. Hoof	2.00	L. D. Lewis	2.00
J. W. Woodruff	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
L. J. H. King	2.00	W. G. Weir	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
M. Wendell	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
W. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
Mrs. Stephens	2.00	Mrs. Stephens	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	A. B. Clements	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. Cobb	2.00	R. G. Hays	2.00
Mrs. De Venter	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
		February 10.	
J. B. McFaire	6.00	E. Jackson	2.00
W. M. Berryhill	2.00	T. Gilbert	4.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	D. L. Parker	1.50
H. Newell	1.00	H. Johnson	1.50
F. C. Wiener	2.00	J. Redmond	2.00
G. W. Henry	2.00	J. Hyatt	2.00
W. H. Hoffman	2.00	J. Finch	3.00
W. Wells	10.00	F. M. Emery	3.00
J. W. Wells	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
H. M. Jewett	2.00	E. W. Rose	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. B. Lehman	2.00	J. B. Aiken	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. H. Carpenter	2.00	W. S. Jackson	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00		
		February 20.	
T. E. Morris	2.00	T. Fletcher	2.00
E. Schleicher	2.00	J. W. Manson	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	G. Gleason	2.00
G. G. Meyers	14.00	N. C. Way	20.00
J. J. Clemens	2.00	J. H. Hall	2.00
A. L. Beene	2.00	C. L. Kelly	4.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. W. Hall	2.00
R. Wynne	1.00	H. Farrer	10.00
D. J. Barrow	1.00	G. W. Lee	2.00
J. J. Cockrell	2.00	S. C. Maddock	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. Watt	3.00	Mrs L. P. Taylor	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	W. L. Ivanhoe	2.00
W. Marston	2.00	N. D. Dutton	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00		
		March 1.	
T. Hopkins	2.00	Miss M. A. Field	2.00
A. Wyer	2.00	H. Eaton	4.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	Mrs M. McLemore	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. H. Rust	1.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	W. A. Bunnell	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	H. M. Lewis	10.25
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. C. Hughes	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	C. P. Mooney	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	C. Hamilton	2.00
W. King	4.50	B. A. Green	15.00
Mrs. Bowman & Co.	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
W. Green	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
Capt. J. Reid	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
		Dr. W. D. Lowe	2.00
		March 4.	
Dr. Turner	25.00	J. Tanner	2.00
Mrs. E. Hoglund	2.00	J. W. Fraser	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	R. W. Fraser	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	H. H. Farrer	10.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. F. Meeker	2.00
P. Bacsey, jr.	2.00	G. W. Reinhard	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. Hoffman	2.00
J. Hoffman	2.00	J. B. F. Meeker	2.00
W. Jessney	2.00	C. Mears & Co.	2.00

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER.

No. 56 South Third Street.

PENNSYLVANIA — *March 6, 1847.*

Philadelphia banks	par
Farmers' & Mech.	97a98
Girard do	98
Chambersburg	75
York	80
Bucks county	no sale
Gettysburg	75
Carlisle	80
Lancasters	par
Harrisburg	90
Pittsburg	90
Wilkesbarre	90
Washington	90
Erie	90
Susquehanna county	1 dis
Lebanon	1 dis
Wyoming	1 dis
Northampton	no sale
Pottsville	par
Bristol	1 dis
Relief notes	97a98

NEW JERSEY.

Camden & Amboy	par
Bridgeton, Salem, Cohansey, Medford	1 dis
Plainfield	40 dis
Newark	par
Farmers, Morristown, Paterson, Morris Canal, Middletown Point, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dover, Raritan	1 dis
West. Pitts Amboy	1 dis

DELAWARE.

All solvent banks	par

MARYLAND.

Baltimore banks	par
Mineral bank	1 dis
Frederick	1 dis
Frederick county	1 dis
Hagerstown	1 dis
Westminster	no sale
Easton	1 dis
Cumberland	1 dis
Relief notes	1 dis

VIRGINIA.

Banks of Virginia	par
Farmers' bank	1 dis
Valley Bk. Winchester	1 dis
Exchange	1 dis
Kanawha	1 dis
Harrisburg	1 dis
Lynchburg	1 dis
Wheeling	1 dis
Monongalia	1 dis
Northampton	no sale
Farmers'	1 dis
Relief notes	1 dis

KENTUCKY.

Louisville banks	par
Farmers' & Mech.	1 dis
Northern bank	1 dis
Bank of Kentucky	1 dis
Commercial bank	1 dis
Bank of Louisville	1 dis
Kentucky	1 dis
Bank of Ky. at Louisville	1 dis
Bank of Louisville	1 dis
Bank of Kentucky	1 dis
Bank of Louisville	1 dis
Bank of Louisville	1 dis
Bank of Louisville

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

TERMS.

Single copies $3 per annum in advance—$2 if not in advance.

For $5 an advance one copy will be sent three years.

To Clubs we make the following liberal offers, viz:

4 COPIES,	$5.00	PER ANNUM.
8 "	$10.00	" "
13 "	$15.00	" "
20 "	$20.00	" "

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance.

Letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

Remittals must always state the Post Office, County and State to which the paper is to be addressed.

For THREE DOLLARS, we will send one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of "The Union," and one copy of the Pictorial Magazine.

For FOUR DOLLARS, we will send one copy of the Saturday Evening Post for one year, and one copy of "The Forrester," a Splendid New Annual, for 1847.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine, Boss' Pictorial Magazine—or one copy of Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine, Boss' Pictorial Magazine, or "The Forrester," for 1847—or we will send two copies of the Saturday Evening Post, and one copy of Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

For TEN DOLLARS, we will send six copies of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of "The Forrester," for 1847, and one copy of either the Ladies' National Magazine, Boss' Pictorial Magazine, Graham's Magazine, or Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

TO THOSE IN ARREARS.

Subscribers who are in arrears, will please send us their dues through the mail, without waiting to be called upon by our collectors.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the following named persons who are in arrears for their paper.

Of Elias Jewell, formerly of Whitemarsville, Mich.

Of Jas. M. Shannebrew, formerly of Elizabeth City, N. C.

Of Jacob B. Gordon, formerly of Anderson P. O., N. J.

Of Joel Pendleton, formerly of New London, N. York.

Of A. B. Lockhart, formerly of Evansville, Indiana.

Of Rich'd B. Winder, formerly of Princess Anne, P. Co.

Of W. W. Woods, who collected money for this paper in Kentucky in 1845, and has not paid over to the proprietors.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

We have received and handed over to the proper Committee the sum of Fifty Dollars, "collected for the relief of the poor Irish," and transmitted to us by Mr. John Wood, of Case, Lawrence County, Tennessee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Twilight Soliloquy. This poem is accepted. Our thanks are tendered for the assurance of "life to a good man, who cannot be happy without the appliance of "goose-dressed" Fame. The accompanying verses are declined.

The American Soldier, is respectfully declined.

Loch Katrine. This poem is accepted. We cannot give any more definite answer to the question asked of us, than that everything depends upon the merits of the stories that are forwarded for our inspection.

Mary Walden. This tale is accepted. If the author, however, sends us any more tales, we hope he will make more pains with the hand writing.

"To Molly Gray," and "The World's Estimate," are accepted.

IRELAND AS SHE WAS.

We were surprised to learn by an article in a late number of Chambers's Edinburgh Magazine that Ireland at one period was the abode of wealth, literature and refinement. The remains of ecclesiastical edifices, with gorgeous carvings, any one of which would be the marvel of an English country seat said to be strewn all through that now illiterate and poverty stricken country. In the Museum, at Dublin, the traveller is shown books of vellum, in the ancient Irish character, bound in gold and silver, and ornamented with precious stones, which are said to be worth, at the present high valuation of pounds Sterling these gorgeous manuscripts, the Royal Irish Academy contains a vast collection of gold ornaments of various sizes and shapes, purple luxury and massive, others small and delicate; and it is said that a great number of articles manufactured of the precious metals—such as crosses, rings, bracelets and crosiers—have been found at various times by the peasantry, and sold to the Dublin jewellers.

The writer of the article we have alluded to, goes on to say, indeed, as to say in all seriousness that IRELAND IS THE GREECE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS—a country in which relics of a period of refinement are lying everywhere tumbled about like mangled corpses on a field of battle; while in the midst of these remains are seen, crouching in mud hovels, the shattered remnant of the conquered people, impoverished, despirited, and at many by turns of character demoralized."

But, it may be asked, how can it be possible that Ireland should have been at one time the chosen abode of refinement and learning, and be now what all know here to be—a by word among the nations? The answer is soon given. Conquest has done its work of death in Ireland, as in Egypt, in Greece, in Italy, and various other portions of the Globe. With one concern, as he goes over the green fields and isle of the Nile, any traces of that greatness which once gave have and exquisite to the science and the literature of the world! The careless traveller near the Pyramids traversing to the heaviest but they appear to him only as the enormous monuments of a numerous and laborious, but barbarous race. He gazes upon the shrivelled form of the Mameluke, and he sees but another proof of barbarism ignorance and folly. Only he, who pores deeply and patiently into the veiled mystery of Egypt's fallen greatness, can find method and sense amid the faery vestiges of her past, and see traces of that glory which led the philosophers of Greece to look to the land of the fertile Nile, as to the great mother of both as and profane knowledge.

So with Greece, as with Italy, and so we are now led to believe with Ireland. What the Turks did for Greece, what Alaric and Attila and the Northern hordes did for Italy, the Danes first, and the Anglo-Normans afterwards, did for Ireland. They swept the country with the sword of conquest, as with a mower's scythe, and all that was refined, intellectual and elegant, was cut down, and withered away.

But we are glad to believe that a brighter day will yet dawn for Ireland. It is true that the darkest hour of the night is that which immediately precedes the morn, we may hope that out of the blackness of the darkness of Ireland's present, and the spring the germs of a new and sunny hope. For the "Irish Question" as it is called, a final one of the heads of this school illustrated his doctrines, by saying, "The virtuous man is a reality, virtue is a mean!"

Judging from the prevailing doctrines of the present day, the Nominalists ultimately conquered in their struggle with the realists, which lasted from side to side. Now and then, also in this 19th century, some stately, eccentric thinker, like Coleridge, would revive the old controversy for a time, but the prevailing tone of thought evidently coincides with Nominalism.

FLIGHT OF BUZZARDS.

Mr. Monchester, (Alabama) Journal has been informed by a correspondent in Pike County, in that State, of the sudden appearance in that neighborhood, of an immense flight of these carrion birds. He says that the train was several miles in length, and contained millions of these evil scavengers; they were a long time in passing, and sometimes darkened the whole horizon. They came roaring from due North, and steered nearly South. Some flew so low as to be within the reach of the bought of the tallest trees, others so high as scarcely to be seen. The train was supposed to be about two miles long. At one time, the whole country seemed to be darkened with these birds, from East to West, North to South, from the tops of trees to as high as the eye could reach, was one dark cloud. Many of the inhabitants thought it omenous of fire calamities. Our opinion was, that it prognosticated a great slaughter of our forces in Mexico."

We give the above remarkable story as we find it. We would not like to be held responsible for its truth—as we are rather inclined to believe it a hoax. If the Journalist had intended to exhaust such numbers for the war, we do not think they would have left it to long before starting.

THE DESPOT NICHOLAS.

Our readers have doubtless ascertained by this time, that the Emperor of Russia is not a favorite of ours, and that we are resolutely bent upon giving "the devil his due," whenever we have an opportunity. The Emperor, grand Duke Michael, and the Russian statue that last December, upon the anniversary of the birth-day of his tyrant, the latter visited all Warsaw to celebrate the event with transports of joy, and "required every man in the streets to be drunk." Now, we are glad to see by the papers, that the people remained sober and silent, and that Warsaw had the appearance of an enormous deserted house in the midst of universal illumination.

Our readers have already been made acquainted with the horrid treatment of the unfortunate Poles in Siberia. The following, from a French journal, shows to what monstrous excesses European civilization carries even Russian despotism. Speaking of the Emperor Nicholas, it says:—"Lately, if there be a God in Heaven, Poland and Hungary shall yet be avenged upon the tyrant for his blood.

"A young man of Warsaw had been arrested and confined in the Citadel. He was there on ill treated, that in the course of time he was attacked by a disease in the chest, which left no hope of saving him. They then permitted to consent him to his family, and two or three days before he was to be set at liberty, he was visited by his mother and sister. At the moment when she left him, the prisoner kissed his mother's hand. "Be sure my dearest," the words were unfortunately overheard by the jailer, and, upon going into the cell, he found the prisoner dead, with his head with cards, plunged into a dungeon and subjected to tortures, to discover whence the communication with the prisoner arose. Every secret before the victim, who was restored to her family—dead—at midnight! And she died on the road! Her betrothed died the following day. The funeral of the young man took place, and on the same day, at the same hour, in the same church. Never was there a more numerous assemblage—it was carried as at this sad procession; and the pails which had contained the coffins were seized by the police, and divided into a thousand pieces, every one wishing to have a relic of these two martyrs of patriotism."

Let the government that will perpetrate such diabolical atrocities, is often spoken of by American politicians as a natural ally of the United States and as a people struggle for liberty, as the enemies, and the natural enemies of freedom. Let such a form from the free hands of Europe, as unswerving zeal of indignation and loathing, America looks quietly on, and the inhuman tyrant pursues his savage policy, unstayed by the mingled execrations of a world.

And let it not be said that such executions would be useless. In this age of the world, the might of public opinion can make itself felt, even in the midst of Russian serfdom. Let him take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost bounds of his dominions, let him be surrounded with the untaged public opinion would penetrate to his ear. That he is not insensible to the opinions of other nations is proven by the pains taken to have favorable descriptions of himself and his kingdom spread throughout the world—by his behaviour to foreign ambassadors—and by the consternation displayed at receiving a favorable idea of him, which are set about generally, we believe, at Paris, by no one knows whom. No, the day is past that any monarch who is not an ignorant barbarian, can be indifferent to the opinions of mankind! And the writers of the "Despot Nicholas" and "Russian Empire" seriously will we think, if they would, do very much in restraining the enormities practised by the Russian court. But whether they could effect anything or not, matters little. It is our duty to call tyrants, tyrants—and to sympathize with the oppressed, even if we can do nothing more.

PLAIN TALK.

The leaders of the different parties in the British House of Commons, have expressed themselves very plainly already, in reference to the condition of Ireland. Lord John Russell, in propounding to the House the measures deemed expedient by the Ministry, said—

"There are 4,000,000 acres of waste land in Ireland. We propose to devote £1,000,000 to its improvement, and we propose that the land should be the proprietor be willing to part with it, he purchased; but that it be does not improve it by the expenditure of his own capital, or out of his own resources, and if he refuses to sell, there shall be a COMPULSORY SALE. The improvements of Wade and Foreds to take and improve waste lands, will have a certain value."

The object of the above measure is, to use the language of the Queen's speech, "to lessen the pressure of that extreme misery which now exists in land, which has been the frutful source of crime and misery." A larger portion of the soil of Ireland is then to be taken out of the hands of proprietors or the government, and then sold or leased to cultivators in convenient farms of 25 to 50 acres each."

In the course of the debate, Mr. Roebuck, a leading Liberal member, said—

"In fact that it is the duty of England—and I address myself to English Representatives—to see to some as to ameliorate the Irish Code, and the Penal of Ireland."

But this may not be considered as surprising. Mr. Roebuck belongs, as we have said, to the Liberal side. Hear, however, Lord George Bentinck the leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons. He speaks quite as much to the point. He first admits that the Empire may fairly be called upon to do something in the present crisis, and then advises—

"But at the same time, I would wish to direct your attend that we do think for the future Irish Property to secure to it exactly the Irish Code."

If we understand the meaning of the language we have quoted, it is not only plain talk, but an acknowledgement that the right of the people of a country to the means of subsistence, is above the right which is so often claimed by men, "to do what they please with their own."

REALISM AND NOMINALISM.

Most of our readers doubtless have met with the terms "Realists" and "Nominalists," as descriptive of two parties of philosophers, among the intellectual world was divided several centuries ago; but many of these probably have not a very accurate idea as to the meaning of these dangerous terms.

If our authority be correct, the following was the main difference between the two schools. The Realists believed that whatever the human mind could think or speak of separately, had a real separate existence; that whatever we can ascribe, as distinguished from a real thing, such as goodness, or intelligence, or virtue, to the existence of these qualities in some being, such a thing or beauty, where there is no beautiful object.

The Nominalists, on the contrary, believed that this view was founded upon a mere trick of language. They alleged, for instance, that there was no such existence as virtue, or truth in the general sense; even if the existence of such a general idea could be conceived. Those horses only exist which we see, and which we can touch and color or another, and are always conceived of by the mind, not in the general, but in the particular—or, as it is called technically, as if in the abstract. And one of the heads of this school illustrated his doctrines, by saying, "The virtuous man is a reality, virtue is a mean!"

Judging from the prevailing doctrines of the present day, the Nominalists ultimately conquered in their struggle with the realists, which lasted from side to side. Now and then, also in this 19th century, some stately, eccentric thinker, like Coleridge, would revive the old controversy for a time, but the prevailing tone of thought evidently coincides with Nominalism.

THE "RETORT COURTEOUS."

There seems to have been quite a pleasant lit tle "fare up" in the Senate, on the last day but one of the session. The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, gives the following account of it:—

"The Senate having taken up the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institute, that certain additional had been laid on the table. The Chair stated that the first question pending was the motion of Mr. Hannegan to strike out the 3d section of the bill, which provides that no member of Congress shall be appointed to any office created by this act, and that the Senator, Mr. Sevier, moving to amend the motion, had also moved to lay the resolutions upon the table. Mr. Sevier stated that he had made the motion, as the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Semon added, "and the Senator (looking at Mr. Sevier) is in a state of mind to be satisfied with it." Mr. Sevier, with a pleasant tone and stated that he doubted very much whether the Senator from Illinois would be in a condition all day long to know what he was about. Mr. Hannegan, "I think Mr. Sevier was right when he said that one knew the wording of the first proposition better than the Senator from Illinois." Mr. Johnson. But he had afterwards an opportunity of doubting the assertion by adding, "the hunting of the great gun on Grand the Pennsylvanian launched his heavier ordnance upon the table. Mr. Sevier stated that he had made the motion, as the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Semon added, "and the Senator (looking at Mr. Sevier) is in a state of mind to be satisfied with it." Mr. Sevier, with a pleasant tone and stated that he doubted very much whether the Senator from Illinois would be in a condition all day long to know what he was about. Mr. Hannegan, "I think Mr. Sevier was right when he said that one knew the wording of the first proposition better than the Senator from Illinois." Mr. Johnson. But he had afterwards an opportunity of doubting the assertion by adding, "the hunting of the great gun on Grand the Pennsylvanian launched his heavier ordnance upon the table. The thing passed with a smile. "I thought," said Mr. Benton, yesterday, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hannegan) was the only Senator from Illinois. Mr. Hannegan, "I never saw the Senator from Illinois, and I never heard Mr. Hannegan, "I think Mr. Sevier was right when he said that one knew the wording of the first proposition better than the Senator from Illinois." Mr. Johnson. But he had afterwards an opportunity of doubting the assertion by adding, "the hunting of the great gun on Grand the Pennsylvanian launched his heavier ordnance upon the table. The thing passed with a smile. "I thought," said Mr. Benton, yesterday, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hannegan, "I never saw the Senator from Illinois, and I never heard Mr. Hannegan, "I never saw the Senator from Illinois, and I never heard

The whole of the above scene is very rich, and is not at all unlike a part in the remark of the letter writer, that "these sallies gave the debate a piquancy and interest not usually given to the sort." Certainly Mr. Benton and the Senate must be very easily pleased, if they could be so charmed at by a charge of drunkenness, as matter what was meant.

The correspondent of the New York Mirror, gives the following additional information in relation of the same scene. It is as deeply tragic as anything we ever read in—Pickwick Papers.

Mr. Benton spoke several times: his remarks were exceedingly caustic, and contained many direct personalities. Mr. Hannegan replied to Mr. Benton; and Mr. Hannegan in a very excited reply. He began by remarking that he was not afraid of the President; I have wished, I have tried to love him, but I have failed in the effort. I have stood standing in the Democratic party, have made me wish to pay him reverence and regard, and to love him as a leader, and I have failed in both. I am usual bearing and dictatorial assumptions. Not, then did my heart remain partially sound? Was whether I can say the same when the sun shall go down, "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin," is the rule Unless that I would have preferred to repeat part of it afterwards. We despise the common practice of substituting a description of a scene for the scene itself. The reader must accordingly in the House don't like a Bill, let it spit it out, manfully; and not slyly put its hand to the mouth, and let the repulsive morsel secretly to the breeches pocket.

THE GOLDEN SPRING.

"I'm coming over land and sea,
The bonny Spring;
I'm coming with a wild and lea,
On flashing wing
On bare, cold fields of green,
In chill grey skies a softer sheen,
On high black hills an ice less brow,
Behold, I come!
I'm coming soon every land,
I'm coming soon
When war no more with bloody hand
Shall bear the sway.
In many a home I'm coming dear,
On many a face a shilling glow,
Both words that can't be coming blow,
Proclaim a milder Day
I'm coming to the poor man's hearth,
I'm coming
When justice shall be done on earth
And peace shall reign
But when shall mark the rich and great,
A Roman conqueror's triumphant state
Amid a cross of pomp and state,
Such as become the wise
'Tis coming, 'tis coming rapid now,
The Golden Age,
The coming of the Lord is Spring
Our Winter's rage—
Look out, look out, the skies are blue,
The clouds are scatter'd from the view,
The sun of glory's breaking through,—
All hail Millenial Day!

DOMBEY AND SON.

Part Fifth of Dombey and Son, a summary of which the reader will find on our fourth page, continues to sustain the most lofty position in the estimation of the public. The description of the gradual decline in health and the death of Little Paul—the last hour's watch—the solemn "Dombey and Son" scene which portrays to the mind the sorrowfully mingled father, almost cast down to the earth by the loss of his son, and the hope in his wife, whose arm he had linked so many splendid achievers, are perhaps the most affecting parts of all. That the old scene should weep, is common; touches us as natural, as when the flinty rock of the father's heart is broken, and tears gush out from eyes so unused to the melting mood.

Editorial Varieties.

GUIZOT.

The following description of Guizot, the great French Minister, is by a correspondent of the New York Tribune —

"He is small, short thin and pale. The hair that curves his forehead and temples is very scanty, and under his protruding eye there is a dark line that seems to betoken dyspepsia and bile. His forehead is retiring, and the whole head would seem small in proportion to the body, were it not for the ample dress of black in which I have always seen him. His eye is quick, and sparkles when he is most sad expression, he looks stonn as I have seen any man, that he could not be angry if he would, and I venture to say that no one, from a first view would suspect him of the talents for the change of religion upon her death bed, is very singular.

"In 1827, a lawsy blow fell upon M. Guizot in the death of his wife. She was a woman of rare mind, of polished manners, of elevated taste and of high principle. She had been the companion of her husband's more than a dependant on his protection, and there is no doubt that he has beginning to regret she had assisted him in the work. The Abbe Madame Guizot are represented as culpable with all that was most dangerous in the Catholic faith. She could not bear the thought of being separated in eternity from him who had been all in life, and she pondered hereon! Protestant while the students of the Valley of Jouay were falling around her; and her Protestant husband, almost enduring the mortal pang of her loss, was compelled to see her pass in tones as solemn as the scene, some of the finest in the Protestant Church, a celebrated funeral oration on the Queen of England!

CAMPBELL, DICKENS, &c.

We glean the following items of English literary gossip from the London correspondent of the New York Mirror —

"The subscriptions for the long talked of monument to the poet Campbell, are very nearly completed. The names are numerous and imposing (including Lord Brougham, Lord Lansdowne, and Macaulay). The donations are very small, considering who is the honored dead on the occasion. Leslie Carew, Bell, Broughan, Jaffrey, Macpeth, Northampton and Ellesmere, authors themselves of no mean pretensions, have contributed to the fund. Procter gave but five pounds each; Leslie Mann and John Russell gave ten, as did also Sheridan Knowles; Bulwer and Macready no more. Monckton Milnes, who has written a life of Campbell, Samuel, placeman, and brother-poet) gave but a mere guinea apiece. It is to be hoped that the publication of exhibitive respect for the late poet

"Dickens's new work, entitled 'Battle of Life,' subscribed ten on the day of publication, nearly half of the whole number sold on the heels of the wholesale booksellers, unsaleable at any price, while of the half that did get into circulation, the majority appear to have been sold at from one to a second hand shops and book-stalls.

"The literary event of the Spring will of course be D'Israeli's 'Tancred,' but from the mode of announcing it, the sanctity of the Queen's Closet, Grace, and all that, and we are sorry that our friend Miss Mitford's new work, entitled 'Our Mess Chubbuck called herself Fanny Forester, and of some the magazines were strewn with green leaves and other sylvan properties."

GOVERNOR SHUNK.

We have received a portrait of Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania—published by John H. Shuck, of this city. Never having seen Mr. Shunk we cannot say whether the resemblance is good or bad, but we have heard some who have seen him say it was a fair likeness.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Twenty-Ninth Congress closed its sessions on Thursday, the 4th inst., at one o'clock, A. M. The last day's work was a busy one, the House finishing stroke being given to a good many jobs, which the workmen had been loitering upon for some time past. The following is a synopsis of the business of the session:—

The Annual Appropriation Bills have all become laws.

The Three Million Bill was passed without the Wilmot Proviso. The Proviso after being rejected by the Senate, was re-stuck upon the bill by the House, by a vote of 83 yeas, to 102 nays. After the rejection of Mr. Grahame, of N. C., providing for the settlement of the claims of the Cherokees, promises to the Pacific Ocean, was also lost, by yeas to 96 nays.

The bill authorizing the appointment of additional general and other officers in the Army has become a law, after a contest between the two Houses, the latter refusing to concur in the amendment of House of Representatives for giving to the President the power to appoint a Commanding General. (In imperials, of course, the present Commander of the Army now in the field.

The Harbor Bill, (involving appropriations to the amount of more than half a million of dollars) after having passed both Houses is understood to have been vetoed by him. Shortly a line of steamships from New York to New Orleans touching at the intermediate ports. All these ships to be subject to the order of and to be used by the Government at any time, and all to be commanded by an officer of the navy

United States SATURDAY POST.

TRAVELLING AGENTS

Mr C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. James' address is Nash, *Tiffin and Bank, P. T. Dent, E. T. Jennings, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

JOHN NIMMO Clerk, Esq., late of the U. S. Senate, and JED P. CHESTER, assisted by Sir M. Sleeman, are Travelling Agents in Canada.

Mr. CHARLES E. JAMES is our Travelling Agent for the States of Georgia and South Carolina and by *Ala. & Wis. rails, William H. Wolf, G. Wyatt, John B. Wall & T. Waterman, A. Henry, Henry Collins, James Denning, Isaac D. Cooper and John W. Highsmith*, the two last named in place of R. B. Hoyle, resigned.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Travelling Agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

THOMAS REYNOLDS is our Travelling Agent in New York.

WILLIAM A. PRICE collects for us in Penna.

JAMES FISHER is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

CYRUS S. ROWLEY will receive subscribers and sub-scriptions for this paper in the State of New York.

VALENTINES.

[The Home Journal assumes the following poems, among others, which an editor was permitted to select from a number of Valentines, read as a Parody in New York, upon Valentine's Eve:]

TO MISS ——

Ah, rosiest lass! exquisite as more
Your lower lip is tempted like a bee,
But you had turned *their heads* before—
And now they're as they ought to be!

TO ——

If all the followers of our faith
Were eloquent like thee,
In words or action, it is like
Of general sympathy,
Long since had crushed the race of doubt,
The skeptic's bitter sneer,
The preacher's kingdom had been gained,
And the millennium here

TO MR. CLES

A classic heaven of old thy soul—
Song, grace, and fine divine,
But the heaven of a purer faith
That Christian heart of thine

Thus he who walks beside thee
Hath what ranglers be chosen—
To worship with the sage's,
Or converse with the muses

TO MISS C. M. REDGWICK.

Oh, glory shifted, to thy knee,
A coronal is given,
For which, when song and Greece were young,
The very gods have striven.

Oh, Sad'st thou not that crowned crown
A weary wit and chilling?
Its lonely glory, is it not
An ever-bestowed thrilling?

Ah no, e'en now a rosy light
Those vermil leaves is flushing—
Oh, woman hearted, love's warm hide
Are 'mid thy laurels blushing!

TO QUEEN VICTORIA

Angel-proud ladies—royal little Victoria
Prey take a Valentine from old Sam Nick;
As Queen she does not meet yourself, you know,
As wife, there's made of true New Hampshire got

And then art right A Queen's a Queen, nor can
Her noble character and surgeon rank be man
So, if the Bible's right, thou shouldst be'st and
It makes the husband, not the wife, the head.

Nor would the subject, by its nature right
But thou'rt no subject, so we've often heard
An awkward fit as ever race was known,
Ye gave up husband, Bible, or the throne.

TO MISS ——

If Cadets e'er should rock a second wife
Here is the lady, to the very life

She is a balance weight each lightest word,
And knows precisely when she can afford
To flirt and trifle with a "detrimental,"
And when she can or can't be sentimental

She asks no, "has he more, or less than this?"
But "can he hire a house and furnish it?"
Her laugh's of cool and calculating "gentility,"
And her rule standard is of "respectability."

Her glance is ever keen as an inspector's
To read the lives of her wealthy visitors
Their cards she ranges with discerning eye
Still on the top you'll find the Millionaire

Though to such natures she gives not the due
She's always very prone—to be true.
There, every Sunday, S'he her wonted place,
Indeed is in the vivvies and in church
And feels Religion now no worldly inno—
Her party's a rocket—and one to come

So fair decoy e'er from her purpose beckons,—
She knows her object and its cost she reckons
In rank she's her parlor table King
She knows of Automne, and the fads of Spring;
My, gift of wild flowers and of garden rare
Gathered from sunny slope or lonely wood,
The spoins of golden wheat, the sprays of heather,
The yellow bloom, she values not a feather.

No lotus like these her wary heart can catch—
Its sustenance is the gold in cash!

And yet I think that she will keep,
Her promise to the letter—
For when she'll marry—she'll marry money
She finds she can "do better."

Local Intelligence.

A BASE ELOPEMENT.

We take the following account of a recent elopement—which by the ingratitude of one of the parties is stained with more than common—from the Public Ledger of this city

On Friday week, complaint was made to Alderman Bailey, by an official looker at a family that a certain Monsieur Amadis de Grot, about twenty years of age, had decamped, early in the morning, with the wife of her employer, Mr. Bonnet, and his little boy about three years of age, together with about $500 in gold coin, and a number of rings.

The telegraph was resorted to and every available means used to prevent the flight of the parties. But a trace being at last discovered at about nine o'clock, the aforesaid Alderman, accompanied by a police officer with a fleet horse, who after sundry lashes of his horse whilst in full gallop, overtook Mr. Bonnet, a Cattle at midnight, where, procuring some officers at that place, he hired a boat and started in close pursuit up the Delaware, soon discovered that the vessel had in many of the Cattle, and was then bound to Antigua, was off Bombay Hook. The steamboat Cohansey coming within hail soon after, officer Gaskill, one of Lieut. Carpenter's men, and for a voyage of pleasure, the Captain putting on board in a short time, ran along side of the vessel containing the lovering couple, which the officer boarded, and after examining the cargo and the baggage and all on board the Cohansey. From these he ascertained that he was not on board of the Delaware, which he chartered for the purpose, and arrived on Sunday morning, returned the wife and child to the arms of the distressed, but now overjoyed husband and family. The Cohansey arrived at Philadelphia about twelve o'clock the Alderman on Monday morning, and commenced to Metamorphosing Lieut. for the comfortable quarters he derived of $1,000 bail. These are circumstances accompanying this affair, which render the case of the betrayer of innocence one of peculiar aggravation. He had been taken into the family by the husband from motives of charity, and being a countryman of the lady took advantage of the circumstance to work himself into her affections, and finally induced her to flee from home under his protection. He was engaged to her children learning an older one behind her. The event cast a gloom over the family, happiness of the whole family, and from communications for their feelings the scene is improved.

A GOOD ONE.

At a recent meeting of the Democrats of the District of Fenn, George Lippard was nominated as a candidate to District Commissioner. Immediately after the nomination, George appointed Chairman of a Committee to bring in resolutions, whereupon a long string was introduced by him, or which the first and most important was as follows —

Resolved, That we hold as one of the greatest cardinal principles on which the *Democratic party is founded*, and by strict adherence to which it has always triumphed—*the support of Regular Nominations*

The idea of the great Democratic party being RATIFIED upon the "*cardinal principle of support of regular nominations*," is one of the richest things we have heard of lately—to say nothing of the modesty of a candidate for office bringing in such a resolution. But George never does things by halves

HUMANITY REWARDED.—Capt. Benjamin F. Isnell, of this city, recently commanding the ship King of Sweden a handsome gold medal, as a testimonial of appreciation for the humanity which he exhibited in rescuing a portion of the crew of the Swedish corvette Castiernas, lost early last spring, with over a hundred of the crew.

EMOLUMENT FOR FEMALES.—A large number of females in all quarters of the city are now engaged in making bags to contain grain for shipment to Europe. The price paid for making is one cent apiece. This seems a low rate, but it is actually much better than working on shirts at a shilling each.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city were 156—5 adults and 61 children.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

We stopped in at the Museum the other night, it was "Smike and his friend Nicholas," a drama condensed from "Nicholas Nickleby." The performance in general, was very good. The part of Smike, especially, was admirably acted. The Museum is the nearest approximation to a well conducted Theatre, which we have ever seen. Mellquer is said—no "third tier," portioned off—and the audience (ranging from Monday night) was more delicate and modest than is common. The pieces, too, are generally unexceptionable—and persons who would not go to a Theatre, will not go to the Museum to see the "Cricket on the Hearth," the "Chimes," and "Smike and his Friend."

REV. E. COOPER'S ESTATE.

The estate of the above gentleman, which was at first said to amount to over $150,000, has now dwindled down, according to the Executors, to only about $40 000

Political Intelligence

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Convention of this State have nominated Francis R Shunk for Governor, and Morris Longstreth of Montgomery County, for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Shunk's present nomination for Governor was 105 for Francis R Shunk, 24 for Longstreth, and one that for Canal Commissioner, on the sixth trial, Mercer Dunlap received 87 votes; Jacob Dillinger 17; Augustine Holmes 19; G K Huff 3 and 4 blank.

In w.—There had been no election of United States Senators or Judges up to the 11th of February, nor does there appear to be much probability of such elections during the present session A resolution to adjourn without day on the 30th of February passed the House on the 11th. This resolution had been previously amended by the following addition —"Provided Judges of the Supreme Court, and Senators to represent Iowa in the Congress of the United States, be elected on or before that time," but whether it passed in that shape we are not informed.

FRANKING TAX TAX.—Some time before the adjournment of the Senate on Wednesday, the Vice President vacated the Chair, and Hon. David R. Atchison, one of the Senators from the State of Missouri, was appointed President *Pro Tem.* of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE.—The annual election takes place on the 1st Monday in April. Clark Rossi, of Norwalk, is the Whig candidate for Governor, and Thomas T. Whittlesey, of Danbury, the Democratic candidate

ILLINOIS.—The people of Illinois are to choose Delegates to a Convention for the purpose of remodelling the State Constitution, on the third Monday in April next.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election for Governor, for a Congress, Councillors, and Senators took place in this State, last Tuesday

General News.

NEW POST OFFICE BILL.

The new Post Office Bill makes important changes in the Post Office laws. The franking privilege is restored as before the last law went into operation and Congress appropriates two hundred thousand dollars to pay the postages of the two Houses of Congress. The franking privilege extends to the recess as well as to the session of Congress.

The act makes it an offence to send two letters in one envelope, and newspapers are to be charged three cents postage, except when sent from the office of publication. Mail carriers and contractors are, however, authorized to carry newspapers out of the mail for circulation at any rate.

The Post Master is authorized to establish branch Post Offices at any point of 150 inhabitants where the inhabitants may make it desirable, without any increase of the rates of postage. He is also authorized to appoint agents to the Deputy Post Masters to be furnished to those wishing to purchase.

The commissions and compensations of Post Masters are altered as follows:

Those receiving $600, and under, are allowed the benefit of the franking privilege. The following are the rates of commissions:

On all sums arising from the postage on newspaper, magazines and pamphlets, fifty per cent.—(present rate fifty per cent.)

On the amount of postages on letters or packets received for distribution seven per cent.; (present rate five per cent.)

On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars forty per cent., (present rate thirty per cent.)

On a sum over the first hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars, thirty-three and one-third per cent.; (present rate twenty-five per cent.)

On any sum over four thousand four hundred dollars, twelve and a half per cent.; (present rate eight per cent.)

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The following appointments are officially announced in the Washington Union:

Joseph Reed Ingersoll Tod, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near Her Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, vice Henry A Wise, recalled at his own request.

John R Clay, Charge d'Affaires at Peru.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of France.

George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, Charge d'Affaires to the United States to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Mayor Generals—Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. William Cumming of Georgia.

Brigadier Generals—Edmund P. Gaines, of Louisiana. Edmund P. Hopping, of New York. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

Colonel Ramsay has been confirmed as Colonel of the Pennsylvania and Virginia Regiment; Captain Johnson, of Kentucky, as Lieutenant Colonel; Captain Hooker of Carlisle, and Morgan of Bedford county, as Majors; Lieut. Lewis Carr promoted to a Captaincy, and assigned to the command of a Company.

THE CREEK ESTATE.—The editor of the Yazoo Mouth Register, whose publications about the Indian Chief Chinne Hoke have set the public in a flame, is now "strongly inclined to the opinion that the story, so far as relates to the estate, was a hoax, got up by some one to make sinchurf—put food, or money, or obtain money from the credulous." He thinks, however, that money or no money, the Chief will receive the claim of the heritage of inheritance one of peculiar aggravation. He had been taken into the family by the Chief from motives of charity, and being a countryman of the lady took advantage of the circumstance to work himself into her affections, and finally induced her to flee from home under his protection. He was engaged to her children learning an older one behind her. The event cast a gloom over the family, happiness of the whole family, and from communications for their feelings the scene is improved.

From Harrisburg.

PENN. LEGISLATURE.

There is not much of interest in the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature since our last report

A Bill has passed one House relative to relief issues. The first section authorizes the banks, who have issued Relief Notes under the Act of 1841, and accept the conditions of this Act, to issue new notes of a like character and denomination, to the amount not yet cancelled.

The second section provides that, whenever $1,000 or upwards of bars and notes of such issues have been received into the Treasury, the State Treasurer shall notify the Bank, and such Bank shall immediately proceed to prepare and hand over to the Treasurer new notes equal in amount to those burnt or defaced; and the Auditor General and State Treasurer are upon the receipt of the notice, immediately to destroy the old ones The third section declares that the Bank accepting shall be entitled to one and one half per centum upon the amount of the new notes

The fourth Section makes it a Penitentiary offence for any President or Cashier of any Bank to issue notes purporting to be notes issued under the authority or the Act of 1841 or of this Act.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition signed by 10,000 ladies of the city and county of Philadelphia, asking for the abolishment of capital punishment.

In the Senate, the License Bill, which recently passed the House, was taken up, and various amendments were proposed. One striking out Dauphin county was agreed to. Mr. Crabb moved to make the law general, which was disagreed to—yeas 13, nays 17. The Bill was finally referred to a Select Committee, of which Mr. Benner is Chairman.

The nomination of William D. Kelly, Esq., as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia County, was confirmed by a vote of 29 to 2.

Clippings.

☞ Twenty women have been in the New York Lunatic Asylum, for good year, who were driven insane by the abuse of their husbands. The number of husbands made crazy by the unkind behaviour of their wives, is not stated.

☞ The excitement in relation to the New Hope and Delaware Bridge Bank, has run in over two-thirds of the circulation of that institution It has been promptly redeemed at the agency at Wall street.

☞ "Though farthest of the first here," were the complimentary words of General Scott, upon the prompt arrival of the Pennsylvania Volunteers under Col. Wynkoop at the Brazos

☞ The Hutchinsons have been giving concerts in New York They sent out by the Mail the sum $300 as their contribution for the relief of the Poor of Ireland.

☞ Lake Erie was completely frozen over last winter, a man travelled with a sleigh on the ice from Buffalo to Cleveland, a distance of two hundred miles.

☞ The Irish Relief Fund in Cincinnati, at last dates, amounted to $8,841. Of this sum $1,370 has been invested in provisions and sent to New Orleans.

☞ Lieutenbuch mentions that animated insects, of which 27,000,000 would only be equal to a grain, are seen with the microscope.

☞ A medical writer contends that the great consumption of pork is the cause of the acute sore prevalence of scrofulous affections.

☞ A person looking at some skeletons the other day, passed a young gentle where he got them? He replied—"We raised them."

☞ The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 29th day of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in that State.

☞ A noble precept has been entered in the Iowa case against Governor Thomas on the ground that it would be dangerous to circulate it:

☞ The Virginia Senate, by a vote of 20 to 4, has passed the "right of way" bill with an important amendment.

CONTRAST FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—A cargo of Mexican horses ordered from Boston, to be shipped to Tampico

☞ It is said that a plantation of the Alpine strawberry yields fruit the same season it is made

☞ It is stated that Tom Moore is a brother in law to Senator Sevier

☞ The Reverend Doctor Tyng is about to visit Europe

Items of News.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—We have repeatedly published accounts of the ravages of the Cholera in Persia, which commenced last Fall At the latest date the disease was subsiding, and the people of Gran Missionaries had fled. The cold weather had commenced, and snow had fallen to the depth of two feet, and under the change of temperature the disease would probably soon disappear entirely.—*Boston Bee.*

JOHN FURMAN.—Information is wanted of John Furze, who served milk in Manayunk two years ago. He was desires to know if he is still living Newspapers will confer a favor on a poor afflicted woman by copying the above, or those she hopes none person may be able to relieve her anxiety Address Mrs. Furman, Jacksonville P O. Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS FOR SLAVE CONSPIRACY IN A DUEL.—The fast prosecution for a duel fought in Louisiana, was that of Alexander, of Iberville, came up on the 10th ult., and is reported in the Delta. The parties are gentlemen of the high standing, and the prosecution was brought in bad faith, having large numbers of friends. The jury could not agree on a verdict

LAW AND MORALS.—About sixty five of the principal people of Green Bay, met recently at a cheap and after administering a coat of tar rode him on a rail out of the town, for marrying a second wife when he first had only three living. And then, says the Republican, it is given to be understood that *the morals of the place must not be violated with impunity.*

IMPRISONMENT OF NEGROES.—An attempt is being made in the Maryland Legislature, to have the negroes imprisoned in payment of fines and rebates visiting the State, for debts which they may owe elsewhere. An individual visiting Maryland is liable to be fined or thrown into prison for the debts he may owe in Pennsylvania.

WHISKY OR GRAIN.—An inquiry was made by Dr Reamer, at the Agricultural meeting in New York, as to whether more whisky was made now than in 1840, and was answered in the negative. The average weight of grains, &c., per bushel, after it is "struck." The following are the results obtained Wheat per bushel—Whisky 60 to 63 lbs., rye 56 to 58 lbs., oats 35 to 47, corn 55 to 56.

THE RETURN SHIPS from Europe.—The London packet ship Wellington, says the New York Gazette, arrived in ballast—a most rare circumstance. In times gone by, these ships have returned with freight that would not pay expenses. They did not, as now, have an outward freight of $120,000 to fall back upon.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—From statistical data of a highly interesting character, we are delighted that the capital employed in the manufacture of paper in the United States is $18,000,000. The number of mills is 750, the annual product $17,000,000, and the number of operatives employed 100,000.

CAPTAIN WALKER.—Captain Samuel H Walker, a native of Cumberland, on Friday week a team of oxen, having with him, we learn, upwards of six hundred pounds iron, who went West as lad as another could be provided for their accommodation.

A GOOD TOAST.—One of the best toasts said to have been drunk at the Fosters's Festival at Rochester, was the following

The health of the Man who puts in advance for the hungry!

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN MARYLAND.—The House of Delegates in the Legislature of Maryland, on Saturday, passed a Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, as applicable to non resident debtors.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN NEW JERSEY.—The House of the New Jersey Legislature has postponed the bill abolishing the punishment of death till the next session.

COMMUNICATION.—A CURE FOR WORMS.

Frazeysburg, Ohio, Aug 17, 1846

Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir—Last Saturday morning I found my youngest son quite out of his head—extremely sick, vomiting, and he continued so all day long, of an acute. On inquiring I ascertained giving him your TONIC VERMIFUGE, which I had purchased of Dr. Gardner Stockton, of this place. I refuse to repeat words bounds, that he has passed more than five hundred small worms, and more than one hundred of each of the last long. On Monday morning he fever left him, and he is now quite well. All your medicines, so far as I have heard, have given satisfaction.

Yours, &c., RICHARD GRIFFEE, P. M.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, though not recommended as a cathartic, have nevertheless performed superior to everything of the kind, especially in LIVER COMPLAINT and DYSPEPSY, when used in conjunction with his Tonic Vermifuge, or Alterative, will not fail to cure in a hundred of cases, a permanent cure

☞ ASTHMA CURED BY DR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Miss Mary Cloagstaff, of New Baltic, Fairfield county, has been afflicted with the Asthma for the last seven years, and has employed the *Life Expectorant* of Dr Jayne. She commenced taking the medicine last summer, and after using about three bottles, was entirely rid of the distressing disease. We were assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—*Mount Pleas. (Pa.) Register.*

The medicines for sale by Dr D. Jayne, No 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

ADVERTISE.—The downhill complaint is generally preceded by pain in the back, weakness, and a feeling of universal lassitude. Diseases of right kind of money, and other requirement symptoms, which observe a feeble and unsteady state of the blood. Dr. Jayne's *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a direct panther for these diseases, and have performed more wonderful cures speedily because they expel from the body those diseased and vicious humors which, if allowed to remain, every mainly incident to man

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also and improve digestion, as well as purify the blood, and therefore are a perfect domestic remedy. Sold by Dr. D. Jayne, No 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

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The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 6, 1847.

REMARKS—Business during the week has been good during the week, though in the Flour and Grain market there is a considerable falling off in the aggregate sales, owing to the scarcity of vessels, and the very unfavorable weather of the heavy operators. The water will be let into the State Canals on the 19th inst.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—During the week there was a fair demand for Flour, and nearly 10,000 barrels were disposed of at $5,37½@. Since the demand has somewhat fallen off. Some engaged sold at $5,50, and for fancy brands, at $5,56 per barrel. Rye Flour has rather improved in price, and sales have been made to the extent of 1000 bbls, at our highest quotations, and to some extent to country dealers. Corn Meal—receiving 3000 bbls—has changed hands, at $4,50, to arrive.

GRAIN—The market is almost wholly bare of good Wheat, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish a price. We quote Pennsylvania Yellow at $1,37, sales at $1,35, to arrive. Rye is held at 80c@85, and in good demand at former price. Corn is not in. Sales of Pennsylvania Yellow at 60c, and white at 60c@62c. Oats, Pennsylvania, are held at 40, and Southern at 37½.

PROVISIONS—The market for Western Pork has been quiet this week Small sales of Mess at $17,50c, and Prime at $12,50a13,50, to arrive. Beef is dull and in moderate demand at 10@11 cents for Mess. Sales of Prime Beef at $8,50@9,50. Lard—The stock is nearly exhausted, and but little coming forward. Sales of Western at 10@10½ cents, and Jersey at 11@11½. Butter has receipts to 10c@16c, according to quality. Cheese—Further sales to some extent at 7@8 cents.

ASHES—In those articles there is nothing doing. We quote in Second Sort a considerable Pearl, upon the

BARK—We reduce our quotations for Quercitron. Sales of last quality No 1 laying here quote at $70, and No. 2 at $41 per ton.

CANDLES—Sales of Sperm have been effected at 40c@42c per lb. Tallow is held at 9c@9½, and in demand.

COAL—In Coal we have no change to note. Prices remain as before quoted. For export there is nothing doing in consequence of the difficulty of procuring vessels to take it. Home demand is fair.

COFFEE—The sales of the week amount to about 1,000 bags Laguayra and Rio, at prices ranging from 7@8 cents.

COTTON—There has been but little activity in the market this week and prices have somewhat declined. We note sales of 80 bales Upland at 11c(12) and New Orleans at 11@12c.

	New Orleans	Upland.
Middling	10@11½	11@11½
Fair	11½@12	12 13@
Good fair	12@12½	
Good fair	12@12½	

DOMESTIC GOODS—Are in demand to supply the wants of the Western and Southern merchants now in our city. Our dealers are busily employed in attending to those demands.

FEATHERS—Since our last, there have been sales to the extent of 27,000 lbs at 30c@31c cash.

FISH—There is but little demand for Fish, though prices generally are lower. Sales of Shad at $4,12½@5,50. No 3 at $7,25@8, and No 2 at $5,12½@5,50. Mackerel—Sales of 1,000 bbls No 3 at $7,25 per bbl. Herring—Sales of 500 bbls No 1 at $3,25 per bbl. Salmon—Sales of 200 bbls No 1 at $14,50. No 2 at $7,25@8, and No 3 at $5,25@5,50. Trout—Sales at $5,50@6,50. Codfish—Sales of 1,000 bbls at $4,25@4,50. Pickerel—Sales of 100 bbls at $4,50.

FLAXSEED—Sales of 1,000 bushels at 90c@95c per bushel.

FREIGHTS—To Europe continue high Engagements have been made to Liverpool at 7½d, and to Greenock at 7½d.

FRUIT—Prices are steady, with the exception of Raisins, which have an upward tendency. Sales of 100 boxes at $1,56@1,62½, and 500 do Layers at $2,50, and 500 do Lemons at $5,62½. In dried Fruit there has been but little doing. Sales of Peaches, ashes, at $.87½, and Apples at $3,50.

HEMP—In this article there is nothing doing, and prices are almost nominal.

HIDES—Sales of an invoice of Laguayra, on terms we made public.

IRON—There is no active demand for Iron. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite, 3,000 tons, at $19@19,25 per ton, and No. 2 at $18,50@19. Sales of Juniata at $23,50@24, and Juniata Refined at $26,50@27. Sales of Rolled Iron at $1,95 per thousand for East India.

LATHS—15,000 sold at $1,25 per thousand for East India.

LUMBER—We have of no change to price.

MOLASSES—The market has been low. Sales of some 400 bbls Entre Rios at 18c, and 100 bbls Island of Cuba, at a price not stated, and 150 bbls New Orleans at 23c.

NAVAL STORES.—In Spirits Turpentine there is a fair demand Sales this week at $1,37 per bbl. Spirits of Turpentine is worth 44c@.

OILS—Prices of all kinds tend upward. Linseed is held at 75c. Sperm and Whale are held at $1,30@1,35 for unbleached and bleached. Whale is scarce, and worth $1,10@1,15.

PLASTER—Is now imported for. Sales of the market price.

SEEDS—Clover seed has been dull this week, and prices have declined. Sales of good to prime at $4,50@5,50 per bushel. Flaxseed readily commands $1,50@1,60 per bushel.

SALTS—Sales of Bordeaux Brandy at 21c@.

RICE—Further sales of good quality at 4½@5.

SALT—About 1100 sacks Liverpool fine at 1,06@1,12½ per sack, and Liverpool coarse at 75c@80c.

SUGARS—Have declined from 1c@1½ per lb. Sales of Cuba Muscovado at 5½@6½ cents, and Havana at 6½@7½ cents.

TALLOW—Sales of Southern Brandy at 21c@.

TOBACCO—There is some in market in first hands, and operations are very limited.

WHISKY—The market took place the week, on 27 months credit.

WOOL—Continues in good demand, and prices are well sustained.—*Bost. Reporter.*

SALES OF STOCKS.

100 shares Union Canal		15
210 do. Lehigh Coal,		55
50 do. Mechanics' Bank,		43
50 do. Mercer Canal,		10
50 do. Penn. R. R.		25
20 do. Far. and Mer. Bank,		43
10 do. Girard Bank,		7
10 do. Bruner Meadow R. R.		3
10 do. Penn. Railroad,		50
10 do. Schuylkill Navigation,		12 50
10 do. Mechanics' Bank,		43
10 do. Commercial Bank,		50
10 do. Union Bank, Tenn.		92
$1000 State 5's,		92
$1000 State 5's,		92
$1000 State 5's,		92
$5000 State 5's, do.		92
$1000 Lehigh 6's,		92
$1000 Lehigh 6 per ct.		92
$1000 Penn. 5's, 1866,		92

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA—Monday, March 1—Reported 500 head of Beef Cattle, including 200 from Virginia and Ohio, 100 Cows and Calves, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Hogs Prices—Beef Cattle—500 head were sold, including 400 from Virginia, at $4@4,50, and 100 from Ohio, at $4,50@5. Cows and Calves—Much Cows sold at $18@30. Sprigers $15@20. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of 1000 head at 3@4½. Swine have advanced to $7@7,50 per 100 lbs, at which 1000 head were sold. Tuesday—Reported 1000 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Hogs. Beef Cattle—Sales of 1000 head at $4@4,50. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of 1000 head at 3@4½. Hogs—Sales of 1000 head at $7@7,50. Wednesday—Reported 1000 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Hogs. Beef Cattle—Sales of 1000 head at $4@4,50. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of 1000 head at 3@4½. Hogs—Sales of 1000 head at $7@7,50. Thursday—Reported 1000 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Hogs. Beef Cattle—Sales of 1000 head at $4@4,50. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of 1000 head at 3@4½. Hogs—Sales of 1000 head at $7@7,50. Friday—Reported 1000 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Hogs. Beef Cattle—Sales of 1000 head at $4@4,50. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of 1000 head at 3@4½. Hogs—Sales of 1000 head at $7@7,50. Saturday—Reported 1000 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Hogs. Beef Cattle—Sales of 1000 head at $4@4,50. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of 1000 head at 3@4½. Hogs—Sales of 1000 head at $7@7,50.

☞ AGENTS READ THIS.

WHO WANTS PLEASANT AND LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT?

A GENTLEMAN of character and standing wishes to ACQUIRE THOROUGHLY THE UNION OF AMERICA, and to employ a few GENTLEMEN OF SIMILAR KNOWLEDGE. Active men of business, who can command a few hundred dollars each, will find this a highly respectable, useful, and remunerative employment. An outlay of $50 to $100 will be necessary. For full particulars address post paid, to WILLIAM D. KELLY, Esq., Philadelphia.

☞ South Third street, Philadelphia.

Superintending Agents for the "Saturday Evening Post" and Sunday Mercury.

☞ INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

AN LECTURER ON THE USES OF THE HUMAN BODY, Health, Preservation and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing errors and vices of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shortening life as Abstracts of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous System, Blood, and Female Complaints. The rules, easy, practical, and pure from a life of experience, by WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D., Author of 25 years. 16 cents. Postage 24 cents. By SAMUEL SHELTON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

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Frazeysburg, Ohio, Aug 17, 1846

Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir—Last Saturday morning I found my youngest son quite out of his head—extremely sick, vomiting, and he continued so all day long, of an acute. On inquiring I ascertained giving him your TONIC VERMIFUGE, which I had purchased of Dr. Gardner Stockton, of this place. I refuse to repeat words bounds, that he has passed more than five hundred small worms, and more than one hundred of each of the last long. On Monday morning his fever left him, and he is now quite well. All your medicines, so far as I have heard, have given satisfaction.

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Offices formed exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, No 106 MAIN Street, Philadelphia; No 360 Greenwich street, New York, and No. 108 Tremont street, Boston.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 1st of the 6th inst. Mon'y.

Mon'y received from

N. C. Porter	$1,25	1 Letter
J. Bell	2,00	2 Letters
Dr. S. Bernard	2,00	2 Letters
J. Bell	2,00	2 Letters
A. M. Tyler	1,00	1 do
J. Bell	2,00	2 do
A. M. Tyler	1,00	1 do
J. Bell	2,00	2 do
M. G. Cannon	5,00	5 do
J. Bell	2,00	2 do
J. Bell	2,00	2 do
J. Bell	2,00	2

Selected Poetry.

THE GAY DECEIVER.

BY EPES SARGENT.

Where would? Summer wind!
Where hast thou been?
Chasing the gossamer
Over the green.
Biding the comely's wealth,
Down in the dale?
Light-pinioned rover,
Tell me thy tale!

"I am a wave-guest,
Fanning cool wing,
Now on the land newsy,
Now on the sea.
A quail do know breath
Of the young year.
I kiss the violet
Where the brook flows."

Got on thee, ladybee,
Fickle, unrest!
Leaving the violet
Whom wilt thou woo?
Canst thou delighted be
With beauty mature?
Canst thou show constancy
Never to rue?

"Ah! hear me, maiden dear!
Turn not away;
I have a never love
Until to day;
But now I fall a lame
Where I can rest—
Caprice, I ask, at laugh,
Have on thy breast."

An English Tale.

THE VILLAGE WITHOUT BREAD.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

sore in the long straggling street that constituted our straggling village. I hastened on to the baker's shop at the corner, and pushed open the door to the right or to the left; but when once inside the door I started at the strange appearance presented to my gaze. The shop was there, but nothing in it—a several rows of empty shelves welcomed me. Not a trace of bread, flour, cake, or biscuit, was to be seen. A dark brown stain over a large part remembered my little cousin at home. Mrs Hendy responded to the tinkle of the bell: she guessed my errand, and shook her head

"We have no bread," she said.

"No bread in the bakehouse? I cried.

"Not a bit," she replied, "and not an hour ago."

"Haven't you a little meal, or flour, enough to make a loaf?

"Not a morsel, I assure you. My husband is gone to try and get some—he won't be back yet awhile."

I didn't wait any longer, but left the shop. Some of my neighbors perchance, I thought, were better provided, and they will surely assist me in the present occasion; and a consummation sixte ever me, in the pride of my heart, that often and often I had assisted them in various ways, and had asked and hoped for no return. The inhabitants of the village were by no means rich, petty shopkeepers, and agricultural laborers, comfortable enough usually. Many boasted of comparative comfort, and to them I resolved to apply. My first visit was to a cottage where resided a man and his wife in tolerable circumstances. They were past the prime of life, and had around them a large family of young children. A light glimmered in the little lattice-casement window. I could have entered had I chosen, for the door was partly ajar, but a sort of presentiment prompted me to pause. Then the latter before doing so. The scene was infinitely worse than I could have anticipated. Here was real want, not created by a day, but as the slow progress of months, mingled with sickness and suffering. The wife was passing the room, humming anthem of an old song to hush an infant to rest. The father was lying on a mattress drawn close to the fire, and his face was buried in his hands. It was only too apparent that he had been weeping. The children were assembled one and all round the little table in the centre, dividing between them what seemed to be a loaf of great. The sound of what sobs were not quite to be heard by away—I could not intrude there!

I next directed my steps to some friends in better circumstances. They were engaged in dividing a loaf all they could obtain for love or money. I offered an extravagant price for half and was refused! I cannot detail all the heart-rending scenes I witnessed that night. How many a child sobbed itself to sleep in The Village without Bread! How many a mother suffered the pangs of withering her offspring stare! How many a tear stole down the faded cheek of many a father's face! I feared what might have occurred, what dangers might not have come upon them during my protracted stay; but I resolved to make one effort for all my cherished, with a deeper hue as I began to fancy the cottage smoking and flames bursting forth from our dwelling. I left the village at a rapid pace, and left the people no time to think of sickening themselves. Well, the good girl spent the savings she had hoarded and managed to provide her aged parents with the comforts to which they had been accustomed, until at last nearly all was gone. On the night in question I turned aside from the road, being unacquainted with the present state of the rare, with the intention of borrowing some kind of loaf from the honest hard-working girl. I saw her, hurrying before me, in her little scarlet cloak and flannel petticoat, and followed instinctively. As she opened the latch door I came up, but in her eagerness I was unnoticed. The old man sat front ing his aged partner, with folded arms, both looking tearful and resigned, but still melancholy. The cheerful entrance of young Jessy aroused them from their reverie.

"Here I am, father! I've got something, though it isn't much."

And she drew forth a little loaf—none to be procured, at most, for two-pence, but for which she had doubtless paid an exorbitant price.

Breaking it in two she gave one part to each of her parents

"I was so hungry," she said, "I ate a piece in coming along—so I don't want any now," she continued, turning away.

I saw through the guileless untruth and must running to myself "Poor girl! poor girl!" I stepped forward. What was I to do? There was no bread in the village and how could I return and face my children with nothing to give them? An idea flashed across me, and I lost no time in putting it in practice. Walking with a speed which, when I look back and remember the distance, seems almost incredible, if I forget to couple it with the mother's energy that accompanied it, to the Post Inn, I boldly advanced in, and agreed to make. Every thing was done! I paid of course accordingly, and thus procured what I desired, tightened my cloak around me, and mounting my beast prepared to set forth on a little journey. About four or five miles from the town I passed a man who had heard the pistol-shot still, whence the villagers must have fetched their flour. To this I resolved to proceed, at a last resource, and with a hope that even more than this would prove successful. It was now very late in the night. As I passed round the churchyard, and at the end of the village, observed a clerk coming from the old belfry. The cold was intense, but I ascertained this fact, not from my own feelings—for my thoughts kept me warm—but the hand that held the bridle was numbed and stiff before I had got half way on my journey. The moon traced itself on a passage through gathers of clouds, and my own dark, and then rolled freely over extensive of clear blue sky until it encountered another stream of clouds to cover her the Heavens. All nature was distinctly revealed by its clear light. On my right the sea stretched its broad expanse, and, rolling in upon the shore, formed a line of white foam beneath cliffs. The monotonous and regular tramp of my fine footed co-passion was the only sound, besides the ceaseless murmuring of the waves as they broke up against the rocks, which disturbed the silence of the night. On the hedges a slight dew hung from wing setting, threading the branches with little twinkling and making the boughs resemble strings of pearls, on which the moon's rays glittered and reflected brightly. My imagination reverting from the scene of misery I had just quitted, seemed delighted to dwell upon the beauties of nature which unfolded around. The calm peaceful beauty of the landscape harmonized admirably with the melancholy rest of my thoughts. The stillness that reigned over all, the perfect hush that pervaded the whole flood of clear hearing air, scarcely ruffled by the slightest night-breeze, left me at perfect liberty to indulge unconstrained in my reverie. Before me rose the dark mass formed by the wood, within whose precincts stood the mill. The tower, then, 6 feathers, presented nevertheless a dense impenetrable barrier to further view. An undulating line marked where the ocean was bounded by a range of hills. I was [illegible] the poetic difficulty of my journey, bound by the stream which I was compelled to cross before I could possibly gain the wood. This obstacle, it has all others, had wholly escaped from my memory. The waters were swollen by the winter rains, and flowed sullenly down between steep banks. As I reached the brink I remember that I paused for a moment, struck even then with the rich beauty of the scenery with which it was surrounded by its presence. The trees, of every, and branches grew on the top of the bank, and bending forward on either side, almost met at the top, and formed archways and vistas all up the stream, and flung the rays of the moon threaded through and through, shedding little patches of silver light, and darkening others down into where I first halted; or descending from my patient mule, I led her along without fear, and then I mounted, and, [illegible] the water sinking, I sent my thoughts back to that little room where those who called me mother were awaiting my return with food.

I now reached the spot where I was to cross. The stepping-stones were covered by the swollen waters. I paused, but only for an instant. Taking off my shoes and stockings, and gathering up my clothes round me, I prepared, still leading my dumb companion, to step into the stream. The cold of the waters struck through my heated frame, and I shuddered involuntarily, but a little more seemed suddenly to echo from some neighboring rock, whispering softly, "Mother." So I waded through and searched the opposite bank in safety. I now remounted my mule, and proceeded at a quick pace towards the wood, which lay at no great distance. Very soon I had entered its precincts, and was riding along the narrow lanes of every description of tall trees, with their branches interlacing each other above and disclosing between their openings the dark blue heavens over my head. Now I was a narrow road was winding. Once, as I turned an abrupt corner, I caught a glimpse of the deserted mill, and there on the hill broad glare of the moon's rays. Then, again, it was lost to view. My heart beat quickly and more quickly as each step by step my tardy but sure footed beast. At length, emerging upon an open glade, I heard the rippling of the gushing waters as I turned into the road. I saw the dam still with a bright light burning in its window as if to welcome me at my approach. The recollection of the joy I experienced at that moment has never been effaced from my memory by many subsequent periods of happiness. That moment was one of delight which I shall never succeeded in tasting again—at least, in the excitement of the moment, as it seemed. Once within the door of the mill, all appearance of it not containing what I desired vanished. I felt perfectly secure, and accordingly sought to hasten the departure of my mule. Poor creature! it appeared to understand my impatience, and actually, as I imagined, seemed to quicken its pace to a trot, and much amused at the sound I had made at the door of the mill, and bounding to the ground prepared to open the wicker gate. The sound of my mule's hoofs had already apprised the miller of my arrival. He appeared from the upper window, and emerging again before, at the little door, revealed the portly person which a banner in the light of the moon embraced as he stood, his garments white with the traces of what I had come to seek

He professed, as well he might, considerable astonishment at my visit; but, as may be supposed, I turned little to exchange compliments or words. Accordingly proceeded to the point, and told the miller as two of flour—all he could be induced to spare me—with a leg of meat, which, after entreating no refusal, I promised to return, together with that of the mule, I prepared to find my way back again to the village. The journey home, so great was my anxiety to be there, appeared infinitely longer than that from the village to the mill, so much quicker did my impatience urge me on. I reached the gate, to where I had left my little ones lingering. And now all manner of probabilities and improbabilities flashed across my mind. I feared what might have occurred, what dangers might not have come upon them during my protracted stay; but the principal was for all my cheek flush with a deeper hue as I began to fancy the cottage smoking and flames bursting forth from our dwelling. I left the village at a rapid pace, and left the people no time to think of sickening themselves. Well, the good girl spent the savings she had hoarded and managed to provide her aged parents with the comforts to which they had been accustomed, until at last nearly all was gone. On the night in question I turned aside from the road, being unacquainted with the present state of the rare, with the intention of borrowing some kind of loaf from this honest hard-working girl. I saw her, hurrying before me, in her little scarlet cloak and flannel petticoat, and followed instinctively. As she opened the latch door I came up, but in her eagerness I was unnoticed. The old man sat front ing his aged partner, with folded arms, both looking tearful and resigned, but still melancholy. The cheerful entrance of young Jessy aroused them from their reverie.

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I think back a theatre to be out of all latitude, and believe that it will end in tragedy. A bill has passed in committee of the whole, providing for the placing of Demosthenes lights at the Northern and Southern extremities of the continent, during the six months of night peculiar to those regions. The light formerly supplied by the Aurora Borealis, it is said, has proved fallacious, for the inhabitants of the axis well greased, thus preventing it from drawing off spirits by friction, which it is well known will produce a dazzling light.

The apes and nose were called for but were not taken, for the chairman, (who is also not such an ape as he looks) thought the double meaning of Demosthenes' name would not answer. Quite a few up occurred in the House, between Mr. Long of Pumpkin and Mr. Short of Groundsel, in which Mr. Long stoked across the floor and heavily floored Mr. Short in one round. Mr. Short politely declined performing the feat, as he was unable to reach up.

It is very amusing to observe the effect of the climate upon different members. The Grand leaders insist upon keeping the windows open, which is very much against the homesick feelings from the Equatorial regions, who sit hud-dled together, and shivering round the stove. A resolution has been offered for a plan of fur caps and coal the hall so as to suit the various tempera ments. Mr. Seaside sleeps in a patent refrigerator, and has applied for the use of three icebergs, which are expected soon to arrive. The members from Brazil are much affected with chills, while a gen tleman from Behring's Straits is under the im pression that which he came here to support, viz his constitution.

Much amusing the misunderstandings relative to tan gauge. An Iowa member used a Watersion by remarking that his constituents did a stocking business in the northern counties. He was also asked for an explanation, saying that he thought it was his constituents who followed that branch of trade. "Indeed!" exclaimed I was what I call a party of fellows that he represented," when a Patagonian asked the average height of the Indians. Such amusing mistakes are continually occurring, but it is hoped they will soon be rectified by the compulsory Demosthenes lanthern when the tinvernment case in its employ.

I believe there is nothing more new or strange, and as the mail is about to close, I remain yours &c.

OLIVER NEW SCHOOL.

GIVE ME THE HAND.

BY GOODWIN BARNBY.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind, and ready;
Give me the hand that a stranger can trust;
Give me the hand that will never deserve me;
Give me the grasp that I aye may believe!
Such on the plain of the battle-field rages
Hard is the hand of the rough sturdy yeoman!
Soft pure and white is the hand of the maiden;
Give me the grasp that is friendly fervor.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has wrought by another;
Give me the hand that has never forsworen it;
Give me the grasp that I aye may believe!
Lovely the palm of the fair blue-eyed maiden!
Honny the hand of the workmen's swinker!
Lovely or ugly, it matteresh not what it is,
Give me the grasp that is friendly fervor.

Give me the grasp that is honest and merry,
Free as the breeze, and comfortable as fire;
Let friendship give me the grasper that becomes her,
Give me the hand that is worthy my hand;
Give me the hand that is ever ready,
Give me the hand that has never been known
Soft palm, or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly fervor.

NAVIGATION OF THE ISLETHEN.—An editor in Illinois says—In passing down the Illinois river in a little steam wheel boat called the Agatha, which could draw about sixteen inches of water, we were much amused at the novel mode of locking. In approaching Beardstown, the engine was stopped and given a "kick back," for the boat to want a little more than that was making its own way, but it is no uncommon occurrence, we are told now, for the steamer to be thrown in reverse, upward instead of downward. This saves the necessity of throwing the load, the pilot singing out "lime-keep," and all is safe.

FINAL OBSERVANCE.—"How old are ye?" said Mr. Kiplins to a drawbirth young man.

"Twenty!"

"I wonder you ain't right down ashamed of being so bigger—you look like a boy of ten.

"All crosses of being a doubtful child, sir."

"How so?"

"When I was ten, father put his hand on my head and said, 'stop there!' and I've been there ever I've never seen him since, and did'nt think it right to go on growing without his permission.

Fun and Frolic.

A MAN OF FEW WORDS.

A young man some time since arrived at a certain inn, and after alighted from his horse went into the travellers room, where he walked backwards and forwards for some time, displaying the utmost self-importance. At length he rang the bell, and upon the waiter's appearance, gave him an order as follows:

"Waiter."

"Sir."

"Let a man of few words, and don't like to be continually ringing the bell and disturbing the house; I'll thank you to pay attention to what I say.

"In the first place give me a glass of brandy and water (cold) with a little sugar, and also a tea-spoon. Stir down the fire, and put some more coals on the fire, and wipe down the hearth; bring me a couple of candles, pen, ink, and paper, some waters, and also a newspaper, and be sure you don't put the post goes out; tell the cotler to take care of my horse, down him well, stop his feet, and let me know when he is ready to feed; order some chopped hay and a slippers that I can walk to the stable in; tell him I must have my boots cleaned and brought into the room to dry, and I shall want to be called at half-past o'clock in the morning, ask your mistress what I can have for supper, tell her I should like to have a bit of fresh fish or something of that sort, and your master to step in, I want to ask him a few questions about the dragoon of this town

The waiter answered, "Yes sir," and then went to the landlord and told him that a gentleman in the parlor wanted a great many things and among the rest he wanted him, and that was all he could recollect.

COMICALITIES.

TO CURE SMART CRAMMER.—Lay the fire as usual with coals and sticks, but be careful not to light it. This has never been known to fail, and is, at the same time a great saving of fuel.

☞ Town and town makes an inn," is the placard upon a cheap boarding house in Pearl street, New York.

☞ Two things a man should never be angry at —what he can help, and what he cannot help.

☞ The head of a pin is a mere trifle, who pounced his sermon so solemn. My dear friends, let us say a few words before we begin.

TOO THEAT.—The other day, one of Mrs. B.'s children, a lively lady's infant was presented with a toothache. Mrs B.'s sweet boy immediately spoke up:—

"Well, sir, why don't you do as ma does? She takes her teeth out and puts 'em back whenever she wants to.

A few minutes afterwards the boy was whipped on some pretence or other.

A RACING RULE.—Tom presented his bill to his neighbor Joe for services rendered. The latter looked it over and expressed much surprise at the amount.

"Why, Tom, it strikes me that you have made out a pretty round bill, sir."

"I am sensible it is a pretty round one," quoth Tom—and I am came for the purpose of getting it squared."

SHORT HAND.—A countryman went into a school in Washington street a few days since, where it was advertised to teach short hand. He had a son, he said, who wasn't exactly short handed, but he was short of three fingers, and he'd gin' most anything if he could learn to write.—*Boston Bee.*

CONUNDRUMS.—What name contains a command of a man to his son, to escort the ladies?

Jenkinson.

What name denote a man to squeeze into a rounded couch?

Benjamin. (Ben-jam-in.)

Original Essay.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mr. Editor—In one of your late papers, there is an article under the caption, "PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN." You commenced the article as being only written, from its style I suppose, the judge it to be the production of a lawyer. Will you permit a woman to offer a few words in reply, a little plain common sense and assistance outweigh a large army of verbal technicalities.

The first thing that strikes me in the article of your correspondent, is, that "*the law is not to be circumvented.*" Full half of the human race he looks upon as identical with that exceedingly small class, who "would do so for the sake of a million dollar bonnet," and "few hundred dollars shawl" wearers, who as wives can sit comfortably and quietly at home receiving visits of the honest and no incline can "go shopping," while the husband is, on their account, stalking "the law's vexations," in the "dusty highway of life, with unwilling judges." For such dolls I have nothing to say; for such expensive pups a "Lion's Maw" may legislate.

I have read over carefully the law, secondly, thirdly, &c., of your correspondent, and am not at all alarmed at the difficulties he anticipates. He himself, must think them very formidable, for after the close he speaks without censure of the present laws, which, in an indirect and humiliating manner, "*Ask*" married women to "*Sign away their Rights*" would secure to all [illegible] and then comes the new objections.

All I can hear to accupy too much space, I might dwell at length on the wrongs which the present laws inflict. I would speak for ninety-nine hundredths of my sex, who are daily and hourly robbed of their just rights, by the existing laws and customs. My sympathies are with the many—not with the few who are spared the misery of seeing their fathers and husbands toil unceasingly in the office or counting house. Ask them, and they will tell you "they would not change places"—they are not oppressed — their husbands give them all they want." For such I have pity, and, if I were right in my feelings, I would not change with it for the wife who shares with her husband the labor of providing for their family, that I would *plead*. Ah, Mr. Editor, it is a very common error that it is the more alone who supports the family. He may go forth from his home and labor, and may return to find his wife ready to meet the wants of the household, but while he is absent, is not the woman often even more busily occupied at home, in the threefold duty of providing for, and out which that money would be of no avail? Then, how often is it the case, where superior health and superior industry enable the wife to earn more than half for the support of the family. I leave out of the count the thousand cases where the wife does all, and more than her share in providing, and yet the law takes from her the power to use what she has thus earned; the intemperate husband may come in at any moment, and take from her purse or the hard earnings, which she has scraped together to provide her children with food. If this is not high-handed robbery I know not what is.

Much is said about the inability of women to be "skilful financiers"—I do not admit the fact. We have the instances where she is sole or joint Cashier of Banking Houses of Europe. But suppose it true—what more does it show than that a boy, who has always considered his shop, his counting house, or manufactory, or that the work of the Autocrat are not highly intellectual and intelligent members of society.

Full many are the instances, cases, all I ask from the law is "hands off"—and my faith in that all have been so organized by their bountiful Creator that they are able to take care of themselves—and would not only do so if allowed the chance, but confer unnumbered blessings on those who are now their oppressors.

A WOMAN.

Agricultural.

TRUENESS OF WOOL INFLUENCED BY KEEPING.

The quality of the trueness of the staple especially, enhances the value at every grade of wool in which it is found. It consists in the equality of the diameter of the fibre from the root to the point, and uniformity of character generally. A fine fibre, generally backs in body in particular, it may be ascribed to an irregular and unhealthy action of the skin, and consequently of the fibre which is produced, in general, to absence in management of the sheep. For instance, if the animal has fared kindly till the winter season, and is then exposed to cold and cold without ill fed, the growth of that part of the fibre during this period will be considerably diminished in diameter, and when the staple is seen when examined by the microscope, presents a without appearance. On being turned to pasture, the fibre being better, and the animal in general more healthy and abundant, an enlargement of the fibre follows; but it is greatly destitute, from the causes stated, of that equality of diameter which is to be found in general, to abound